TRADE AND INDUSTRY

22 June 1972 Volume 7 No 12 10p

Angola—a promising market for capital goods

Preparing for Europe: Sweeping into the Community

UK trade in May; UK balance of payments; invisible transactions

Government aid for UK exhibition organisers

Anglo-Romanian long term trade and co-operation agreement signed

Nigeria and Kenya.

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Angola—a promising market for capital goods

by F. Ide, lately Consul (Commercial), Luanda

In 1961 Angola had only 300 kilometres of paved highways and 52,000 motorised vehicles. Today the comparative figures are 5,300 kilometres and 134,000 vehicles. Foreign trade (imports and exports) has soared from £93.7 million to £347 million over the same period. Ten years ago the economy depended mainly on coffee and diamond exports. Today oil and iron ore alone account for 30 per cent of exports while meat, fruit, fish products and cotton exports are also rapidly expanding. The budget expenditure has trebled and urban building has quadrupled in capital outlay during this period These are a few pointers indicating the economic expansion which is proceeding apace and which has resulted in Luanda becoming one of the fastest growing cities in Africa.

Foreign trade

Britain has benefited from this expansion. In 1964 her direct exports to Angola were worth £5.3 million; in 1971, the figure was £17.85 million, an increase of 29 per cent over the 1970 figure. The UK supplied 9.0 per cent of Angola's imports in 1971, while Portugal (31.6 per cent), West Germany (11.4 per cent) and the United States (11.1 per cent) were the top three suppliers; Japan (5.6 per cent) and France (4.6 per cent) occupy fifth and sixth places in the exporter's league.

Angola's main imports in 1971, out of a total of £175.8 million, were:

Machinery and apparatus	£38.3 million
Vehicles and parts	£28.7 million
Textiles	£21.6 million
Ferrous and non-ferrous metals	£19.8 million
Chemicals, pharmaceuticals	£15.7 million
Foodstuffs, alcoholic beverages	£10.6 million

Main export commodities were: coffee—£58.4 million, petroleum and by-products—£30.0 million, diamonds—£22.1 million and iron ore—£17.2 million, followed by cotton, sisal, fishmeal, timber, bananas and maize.

The market for British exporters

Britain's main exports to this market have traditionally been machinery, transport equipment, manufactured goods, chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Although Britain's exports have increased over the years under review, both Germany and the United States have done even better, whilst Japan has quintupled her exports in five years. Where Britain tends to lose out is in business put out to limited tender, and in local investment and joint ventures. Public departments quite often invite internationally known foreign firms to put in offers, but the fact that Krupps and Gulf Oil have invested heavily in the iron ore and petroleum industries in Angola has naturally led to closer contacts with, and follow-up orders for, German and American firms. On the other hand Japan's ever increasing share of the market is being won without any such boosting factor. Japanese firms' readiness to take part in joint ventures and local manufacture has been partly responsible for their phenomenal success here.

The general mission mounted by the British National Export Council in 1969 was followed by two specialised surveys on the agricultural and fishing industries. In addition to these BNEC ventures, the London and Birmingham Chambers of Commerce and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders have staged successful missions. Nevertheless, many more British businessmen would find a visit to Angola rewarding and such visits can easily be fitted in whilst travelling in South Africa. The six-week delay in obtaining a business visa may put some off, but a five-day visa can be obtained without delay from any Portugese Consulate (including London and Johannesburg) and this would give most visitors time for an initial survey of the market for their particular products.

Foreign investment

Foreign investment is given every encouragement, including exemption from taxes over five to ten years in certain industries, and the limitation or prohibition of imports of competing products from non-Portuguese territories. Transfers and repatriation of funds are normally freely authorised. There is however a temporary external payments problem owing to a heavy deficit in invisibles, which has delayed exchange transfers in recent months and resulted in strict priority controls being imposed on imports. Consequently, whilst the emphasis on the import of capital goods and equipment is likely to continue, prospects for non-essential goods are poor. However, this should provide incentives for foreign firms, which are losing their consumer goods market in Angola, to establish local industries. This is, indeed, already happening. As a general rule the principles governing the investment of foreign capital in Angola are similar to those applying in Metropolitan Portugal.

As well as considerable German (Krupps) and American (Gulf oil) investment in the iron ore and petroleum fields, there is also increasing South African investment in the Cunene River project, which will eventually supply electric power (potential 300 MW) to South West Africa and irrigation of one million acres of agricultural and stockbreeding land in Angolan territory. In the mining field, De Beers formed a consortium in June last year with the Cia de Diamantes de Angola, involving an expenditure of £3.5 million in the next three years. Several foreign mining concerns have in recent years obtained concessions to prospect for diamonds, copper, phosphate and gypsum. Apart from Cabinda Gulf Oil, Texaco and Total are also

(continued on next page)

Reprints of 'T & I' articles

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prospecting for oil offshore, and a further dozen international companies including Shell, BP, Standard Oil, Mobil and Ultramar have applied for concessions. The oil refinery in Luanda operated by Petrangol, a Belgo-Portuguese joint venture, is to be expanded to refine one million tons of oil a year, and another refinery is to be built in Lobito by Angol with possible foreign participation.

Another venture under study with vast potential is the Cassala project for the annual production of 1.8 million tons of pelletised ore from the iron ore deposits at Cassala-Quitungo near Salazar. One estimate for the overall cost of the project equipment, railway extension, port loading facilities and power is approximately £21 million of which about £13 million would be imported equipment, but other estimates are nearer £30 million.

The third development plan

Although Angola's economy still depends mainly on the export of her agricultural and mineral resources, there have been notable developments in the local manufacture of consumer goods thus conserving foreign exchange for the wider development of the economy. Food products, cement, paper, china, textiles, tyres, beer, whisky, soft drinks, fertilisers, plastic goods, cigarettes, footwear, car batteries, paints and varnishes are all manufactured locally, and overall production is expanding at about 17 per cent a year. A number of these industries have been established and expanded under the aegis of the Third Development Plan, covering the period 1968 to 1973, with an estimated investment of £360 million. One third of this amount is being provided by the public sector, and it is planned that foreign investment would take up 40 per cent of the total. To date it is estimated that there has been an overall 70 per cent utilisation of the planned investment. Over half the total investment is allocated to the extraction and processing industries (58 per cent), about 15 per cent to transport and communications and 8 per cent to agriculture, forestry and livestock. Education and research (6 per cent), electric power (5 per cent), health, tourism, rural development and fisheries account for the remainder.

In conclusion, whatever the future may bring to Angola politically, its potential wealth coupled with an expanding and vigorous multiracial community, now numbering 5.7 million, should ensure its position as one of the more attractive markets in Africa not only for suitable exports but for medium- and long-term investment.

The BBC Export Promotion Service

The primary aim of the BBC Export Promotion Service is to report Britain's progress as an industrial and trading nation and thus help to promote a favourable climate for exports. Every day the BBC tells the world about British business, industry, finance, technology, agriculture and science. It reports British achievements, progress and know-how, using the expert knowledge of its specialist reporters. Products and manufacturers are named in these industrial broadcasts and inquiries resulting are passed on to manufacturers. The BBC broadcasts overseas in English and 39 other languages. Manufacturers who have an interesting story about British inventions, new products, unusual or striking export achievements, participation in overseas fairs, visits abroad, etc., are invited to contact the BBC. Telephone the Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, at 01-240 3456, Ext. 293/2039 or write; Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, Bush House, London WC2B 4PH.

PREPARING FOR EUROPE—10

Sweeping into the Community

This article is one in a series showing how firms are gearing themselves for the enlarged European Community. The series describes preparation being made by managements throughout Britain, in different industries and with labour forces ranging from tens to thousands. Each article will deal with one or more aspects of 'Preparing for Europe'. The complete series will cover sales and marketing, design and production purchasing, distribution, and implications for trade in the home as well as export markets.

TRADITION as well as high tariffs has kept Yorkshire Vehicles out of Europe until now. For many years management looked to traditional markets and made little attempt to win new ones on the Continent.

Things are different now. Not only is entry to the European Community imminent but during 1971 the company itself underwent fundamental changes. It merged with Eagle Engineering and has become part of the Hestair group. Management now accords Europe an important place in the company's expansion plans.

At present 70 per cent of Yorkshire Vehicles' exports go to the Middle and Far East. 'Now,' says export director, Mr. Peter Hodson, 'the company's policy is to expand exports in markets which are easier to forecast and where we will be assured continuous access. The European Community is the prime target.'

In August last year directors of Yorkshire Vehicles started their European campaign in earnest—visiting continental exhibitions, seeing the various markets first hand, talking to local authorities, contractors and distributors.

Continental requirements

As a result several ideas went on to the drawing board which incorporate the requirements of the Community markets. Factors taken into account include requirements relating to axle loading of vehicles which differ on the Continent from those in the UK. Design modifications include lower loading heights for the refuse collector and hydraulically operated rear doors for the sweeper. Yorkshire sweepers have been in service in Belgium and Holland for a number of years and those delivered since end 1971 have the new Mark IV design points incorporated in them.

The Mark IV suction sweeper is reckoned to be one of the most modern in Europe and last week, in a bid to win French business, it was demonstrated on the streets of Paris for a week. Before the Paris demonstration a sales team from Yorkshire Vehicles paved the way by visiting and talking to municipal authorities in Paris, Lyons and Marseilles.

Special features

'In France, many of these vehicles operate during the early hours,' says Peter Hodson, 'so we have reduced the noise of the machine to a minimum.' The vehicle's claim to be one of the quietest of its type was therefore fully tested during the demonstrations—one of which started at 4.00 a.m.!

Other features include a system of compacting the debris collected, squeezing out excess water and allowing the vehicle to operate for longer periods without needing to be emptied.

Company:	Yorkshire Vehicles (and Eagle Engineering) Ltd.
Address:	Leeds
Products:	Road sweepers, refuse collectors, municipal and commercial effluent tankers, and other specialist vehicles.
Labour force:	300
Turnover:	£2½ million.
Exports:	£700,000
Chief markets:	Middle and Far East, Africa

The compacting ram also automatically ejects the debris through a rear door, an improvement on the conventional method of tipping the body.

Yorkshire Vehicles operate a continual development policy and their programme of design modifications has been accelerated by the prospect of Britain joining the EEC. Further forward plans are in hand following market visits. 'In general,' continues Mr. Hodson, 'we have found that for the British market you have to design a body for each type of job whereas on the Continent it is best to design one that has as many applications as possible.

'In many respects I feel that we are ahead of Continental firms from the design point of view. For example our latest refuse collector has a combination of features not all available on the Continent in one single vehicle. As well as taking and crushing heavy refuse such as furniture and ordinary garbage, it will also shred plastic and paper sacks. This is important as more countries are turning over to plastic sacks, and these must be shredded up to allow even decomposition of the contents after they have been tipped on future building sites.'

Joint co-operation

At present Yorkshire Vehicles export their units complete on British chassis. By shipping a body alone, to be assembled on a chassis within the Community, the Common External Tariff would be reduced by 10 per cent.

These tariffs will be abolished over the transitional period April 1973-July 1977, but to get immediate benefit from the lower rate applying to vehicle bodies, Yorkshire Vehicles plan to collaborate with Common Market chassis manufacturers. Once their present French operation is under way it will be possible to mount all their equipment on French chassis. Yorkshire Vehicles now hold the drawings of chassis manufactured by Berliet and Saviem, as well as those of other European manufacturers such as Daf and Scania Vabis, and are able to modify their design to fit them as the need arises. Another reason for this policy is that it will be possible to sell to customers who specify a particular chassis.

These plans will mean setting up several service agents overseas to assemble and market the units, and most important of all to provide back-up spares and service facilities. A central spares/stock point somewhere on the Continent serving the whole Community is also being considered. Distribution and movement of spares could be effected easily throughout the market from a single centre.

Marketing in the Community

Selling road sweepers, refuse collectors and tankers to the sophisticated and diverse Community markets is a painstaking process requiring sophisticated market analyses and selling methods to match. Yorkshire Vehicles have developed a comprehensive procedure for the Community, to cover as many local requirements and selling methods as possible.

For each area the company first finds out where and how the ordering is done. Two systems are commonly used. Either the municipal authority undertakes its own cleaning and refuse disposal and tenders for equipment itself, or it uses contractors, in which case the latter must be approached. Other possibilities are sales through chassis dealers, agents or distributors. Ordering procedures have to be learned and the right contacts found and cultivated.

A Yorkshire Vehicles suction sweeper in action. The company's latest model of this vehicle incorporates many design features of particular interest to Community markets.

The topography of the area is taken into account. There might be a lot of narrow streets or gradients. Important features include method of refuse disposal, eg plastic sacks, bins, dustless systems; type and depth of gullies and any other special conditions.

Technical requirements are noted—do the crew stay in the cab or on rear steps? what is the maximum width; maximum loading height; maximum loading per single axle? what should pump capacity and diameter of hoses be? any special municipal requirements?

The company then studies general points such as the nature of the competition, traditional or political factors influencing purchasing decision, preferred chassis types. All factors affecting the cost of selling a unit to the area must be calculated.

Community sales target

The work involved in getting each unit right for each market is considerable, but not without rewards. In the first six months of 1972 Yorkshire Vehicles have reached and passed the total number of road sweepers sold into the EEC in the whole of 1971.

'There are good prospects in the Community for our types of product,' says Peter Hodson. 'In a couple of years I hope and expect that some 40 per cent of an even greater volume of exports will be destined for the roads of the European Community. This would represent some £400,000 of business.'

The work of BSI

The British Standards Institution is the official standards organisation for this country and is very active in removing technical barriers to trade through international standards organisation such as ISO and IEC. BSI has several other functions. It runs certification and approvals schemes, among them granting licences to manufacturers to use the 'Kitemark' on products conforming to British Standards. It also undertakes testing work for outside bodies and, through the Technical Help to Exporters Scheme, provides information on technical requirements and approvals procedures in overseas markets. BSI, 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS.

Mr. Heseltine announces 'major step forward' in automated air traffic control

In answer to a question in Parliament on June 16, Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace, said: 'I am glad to be able to tell the House that with the full agreement of the Government, the Civil Aviation Authority have today announced a major step forward towards the automation of air traffic control in the United Kingdom. The Authority are announcing details of a series of contracts they will be negotiating. With permission, I will circulate a copy of the Authority's announcement in the Official Report.

'I welcome the Authority's proposals under which in the shorter term the Authority will be placing contracts worth over £20 million with British industry for the provision of a complex of display systems and British computers, including fully labelled synthetic radar displays. The development work for this system will give the British electronics industry extensive opportunities to expand its capability in this important field of technology. I also welcome the Authority's proposal to place with British industry within the next 12 months contracts for study of a replacement system capable of handling the heavier and more complex air traffic demands which will arise from about 1985 onwards.

'I am sure the whole House will welcome these steps by the Authority to provide an environment in which a high standard of safety can be maintained to meet the growth of air traffic.'

The CAA's statement, which Mr. Heseltine circulated, reads as follows:

Flight data processing system

The Civil Aviation Authority, with the agreement of the Government, is now ready to make a major step forward in the automation of air traffic control in the United Kingdom. A series of contracts will be negotiated intended to provide by 1975, which is the earliest possible date, a powerful computer base for the continuing and urgently needed development of the facilities at the London Air Traffic Control Centre, West Drayton.

The system proposed is planned to meet the main needs of the United Kingdom Air Traffic Control Service until the early 1980s, providing an environment in which the growing air traffic can continue to operate with a high standard of safety. It aims to automate many tasks currently undertaken by Controllers. These include the handling of flight plan data, the transfer of information between Controllers within the London Centre and between this Centre and adjacent European Centres. It also includes the addition of radar data processing to provide fully labelled synthetic radar displays.

The development work will give the British electronics industry extensive opportunities in advanced real time data processing systems and the chance to expand its capability in this important field of technology.

The system will include the central processor equipment developed for the United States Federal Aviation Administration for their large ATC Centres, and the FAA have generously agreed to provide their developed software. This system is called the 9020D, is based on IBM computers and is already in operation at a number of US Centres. Associated with it will be a complex of display systems involving computers which will be provided by UK industry. The electronic data display system associated with the central processors will use a British invention, the Touch Wire Display System, as developed by British industry for air traffic control, and Marconi will be invited to provide this.

Further, Marconi, who have been a major contractor for the UK Mediator ATC project, are being invited to play a significant part in the system and software management involved in introducing the FAA 9020D system and interfacing it with British equipment. The plan also involves expansion by Marconi of the facilities provided by the Myriad I data processor developed and supplied by them for the London Air Traffic Control Centre, to be used for Middle Air Space control.

Corresponding facilities to be provided by British industry are planned for the Oceanic Area Control Centre, and for the Scottish Air Traffic Control Centre.

The system will provide the base for the continuing development of UK ATC automation and enable the placing of further contracts with British industry for advanced radar data processing and display equipment.

On the basis of these developments, the Civil Aviation Authority can plan to provide Controllers with automatic warning of potential collision threats, and the Authority is studying means of extending the system to this end.

The overall programme is expected to cost over £25 million, of which the major part, over £20 million, will be placed with British industry.

For the longer term, the Authority will be placing early contracts for study of a replacement system from British industry capable of meeting the heavier traffic and more complex demands of the later 1980s and 1990s.

Mr. Davies visits Brussels

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. John Davies, visited Brussels on June 19 at the invitation of the European Commission.

Mr. Davies saw Dr. Mansholt, President of the Commission, and Commissioners Deniau, Spinelli, Borschette and Haferkamp. He had talks on a wide range of subjects concerning British entry and the developing policies of the Communities.

Mr. Davies was accompanied by the Permanent Secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry, Sir Antony Part.

Industrial Director for Northern Region

The Minister for Industrial Development announced on June 15 the appointment of Mr. Charles Francis Herzberg as Industrial Director in the Department of Trade and Industry, Northern Region.

As Industrial Director, Mr. Herzberg will have the status of Under-Secretary and be based in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. His main task will be the promotion of industrial development in the Northof England and he will be concerned with the allocation of selective assistance.

In this he will work in close co-operation with the Department's Regional Director for the North of England, Mr. Ron Dearing, whose appointment as an Under-Secretary to the Region was announced two months ago. It is intended that Mr. Herzberg should take up his appointment on July 17.

Mr. Herzberg, who is 48, has spent most of his working life in Cumberland and North East England, and will be relinquishing an appointment as managing director and chief executive of Churchill Gear Machines Ltd., Blaydon-on-Tyne.

British Leyland Motor Corporation

The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry and British Leyland Motor Corporation announce that agreement in principle has been reached for a restructuring of £35 million total loans made available to BLMC by the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation which will involve the repayment of £20 million.

The proposals provide for:

1. the immediate repayment by BLMC of £20 million of the £25 million advanced by IRC under a loan agreement of August 5, 1968;
2. the terms of the remaining £5 million of the above loan to be varied providing for it to rank as an unsecured loan repayable on May 31, 1977 and carrying interest at $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent pa.
3. the existing fully drawn £10 million revolving facility made available by IRC in a letter dated June 1, 1970 at a current average interest rate of $8\frac{5}{32}$ per cent to be replaced by a fixed term unsecured loan repayable on May 31, 1982 and also carrying interest at $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent pa.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited acted as advisers to the Secretary of State.

Minister for Aerospace has talks on aviation security with BALPA representatives

MR. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace, invited Captain E. S. Linstead, vice-chairman, and Mr. A. F. Sherman, general secretary of British Airline Pilots Association, to meet him urgently on June 15 in order to discuss the Government's actions to combat threats against civil aviation. The Minister said he had enormous sympathy with the pilots in a difficult and dangerous situation.

The Minister referred to the International Federation of Airline Pilots Association's demand to the United Nations for action to implement previous United Nations and International Civil Aviation Organisation decisions. IFALPA had warned the Secretary-General of the UN of their plans for a world wide 24-hour stoppage of air services unless the UN takes effective action.

Mr. Heseltine said that the United Kingdom had already ratified the Tokyo and Hague Conventions and would seek to ratify the Montreal Convention as soon as the necessary legislation could be passed. Meanwhile HM Government would urge other countries to become parties to these Conventions as soon as possible.

The United Kingdom would support international action to determine the necessary measures required to implement previous UN and ICAO resolutions. In particular, the United Kingdom would support the resumption of work in ICAO on the preparation of an international convention on joint enforcement action.

The Minister noted that BALPA are represented on the National Aviation Security Committee and said that it was essential that action within the UN and ICAO was supported by practical and effective security measures at airports appropriate to the threat. The Minister said that both he and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace, Mr. Cranley Onslow, had visited Heathrow recently to examine the implementation of security measures and discussions had been held with the Israeli Ambassador following the incident at Lod Airport on May 30. Following the recent incidents the existing stringent security measures on flights to and through Israel had been appreciably augmented. Security at British airports and particularly at Heathrow would continue to be kept under review.

Finally, the Minister said that he would be pleased to meet BALPA for a further exchange of views.

Captain Linstead welcomed the Minister's statement and said that he would report its contents to the executive body of the Association who would take it into account in their further consideration of the IFALPA recommendation.

CAA licences and exemptions

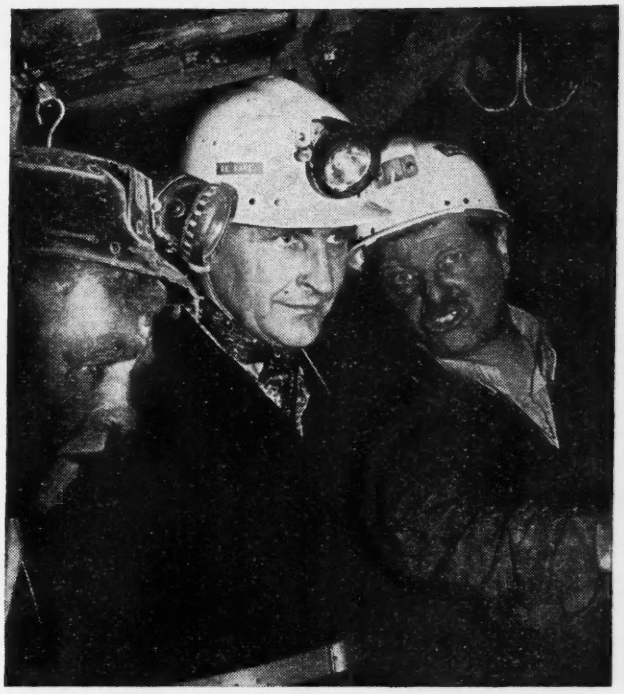
THE Civil Aviation Authority is to permit British Overseas Air Charter Ltd. and British Caledonian Airways Ltd. to continue the present temporary arrangements for charter flights between the United Kingdom and South East Asia. These will allow the operation of 26 and 39 flights respectively in each direction in the period July 1 to September 30, 1972; in addition British Overseas Air Charter will be allowed to operate 13 flights in each direction between the United Kingdom and India in the same period. Flights after the end of September will be allowed only so long as may be necessary to bridge the period until new and permanent low cost charter facilities can be introduced.

The Authority has granted air transport licences to Britain Midland Airways Ltd. for a service from East Midlands/Stansted/Southend to Jersey/Guernsey and to Dan Air Ltd. for a service from Bournemouth to Jersey/Guernsey. These routes were previously operated by Channel Airways Ltd.

The Authority has also granted variations to certain licences of British Air Ferries Ltd. on the route from Coventry/Stansted/Southend to Rotterdam.

Applications for licences were refused from Air Anglia Ltd. for a service Ipswich/Southend/Jersey/Guernsey and for a service Southend/Amsterdam/Rotterdam; British Air Ferries Ltd. for a service Southend/Stansted/Guernsey/Jersey; and Intra Airways Ltd. for a service Bournemouth/Guernsey/Jersey.

In addition the Authority has revoked certain Channel Airways licences on the routes to Jersey/Guernsey from Norwich/Ipswich/Southend / Stansted / Rochester / Portsmouth / Shoreham / Bournemouth and to Ostend/Rotterdam from Ipswich/Southend.



At an experimental coal face at Bagworth Mine, Leicestershire, the Minister for Industry, Mr. Tom Boardman, listens to Mr. V. M. Birchall, undermanager, describe the problems of working a 9-foot seam. On the left is one of the face team, Mr. Bernard Hunt. Bagsworth Mine is in the National Coal Board's South Midlands Area.

Official appointments

THE appointment of Mr. Harold C. Spear, as a member of the Electricity Council, announced in February, will take effect from July 1, 1972. Mr. Spear will succeed Mr. R. D. V. Roberts, BCom, who retires on June 30.

Advisory Council on Research and Development for Fuel and Power

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has authorised the appointment of Mr. M. M. Pennell, and Mr. L. F. Robson to be members of the Advisory Council on Research and Development for Fuel and Power. Mr. Pennell succeeds Mr. D. W. K. Barker who resigned from the Advisory Council upon his retirement from the British Petroleum Company Ltd. Mr. Robson's appointment is with effect from July 1, 1972 in succession to Mr. P. A. Lingard who is resigning from the Advisory Council upon leaving the Electricity Council to become chairman of the East Midlands Electricity Board.

Purchase tax on drugs and medicines

THE Commissioners of Customs and Excise have made a Direction under Section 17 (3) of the Purchase Tax Act 1963 entitled the Purchase Tax (No. 3) Direction 1972 which temporarily exempts further essential drugs and medicines from tax. The effect of the Direction, which is operative from June 16, 1972, is to make the following additions to the entries contained in the Schedule to the Purchase Tax (No. 5) Order 1971.

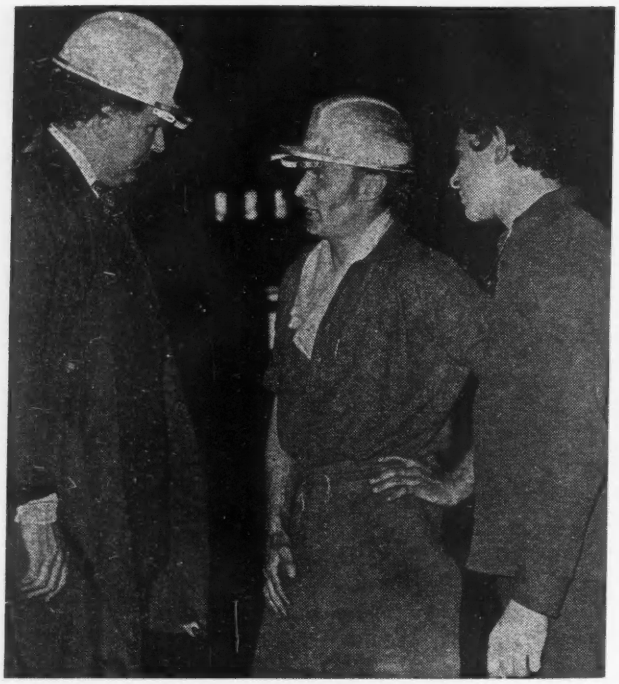
The additions

To Head II of the Schedule

Disopyramide
Dinoprostone
Dinoprost

Alphaxalone, mixed with alphadolone acetate and prepared for injection in saline and polyoxyethylated castor oil, when not presented or supplied for veterinary purposes.

The Treasury will in due course be asked to make an Order which will give permanent statutory effect to this Direction. Traders known to be concerned are being separately notified.



Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, talks to British Steel Corporation employees Mr. Peter Turner and Mr. John Hamilton during a tour of the open hearth steelplant at Hartlepool Works. On a day visit to the north-east, Mr. Emery also met the Lord Mayor of Newcastle and members of the North Eastern Electricity Board, the North East Development Council and the press.

Public inquiry into Trident crash

THE Secretary of State for Trade and Industry has decided that there should be a public inquiry into the accident to a BEA Trident aircraft which crashed on June 18 after taking off from Heathrow Airport. Announcing this to Parliament on June 19, Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace, said that the decision had been taken 'in view of the gravity of this disaster and of public concern. The Lord Chancellor is being invited to appoint a Commissioner and Assessors for this purpose and a report will be published.' In the intervening period, said Mr. Heseltine, any factual information of importance to the safety of Trident aircraft which emerges from the preliminary investigations will be passed immediately to the appropriate safety authorities.

New chairman of London Chamber's Council

MR. John Cooper, East European director of Shell International Ltd., was elected chairman of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry at the Council's Annual Meeting on June 13, Mr. Michael Hughes, chairman and managing director of Thomson Hankey Ltd., was elected deputy-chairman and Mr. Michael Herries, chairman of Matheson and Company Ltd., treasurer of the Chamber.

Award for saving life at sea

MR. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has made an award to Mr. P. Vickerstaff, Skipper of the fishing vessel *Pescado*. The award is in recognition of the skill and seamanship he displayed when the disabled fishing vessel *Emma Will* was in danger of stranding off Teignmouth, Devon, on Janaury 31, 1972. The award takes the form of a piece of plate.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by July 6.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.15	Sodium 3,5-di(methoxycarbonyl)benzenesulphonate	Sodium salt of 5-sulpho isophthalic acid dimethyl ester	December 31, 1972	13924
	5-Sulphoisophthalic acid, *mono*potassium salt	Potassium salt of 5-sulpho isophthalic acid	December 31, 1972	13925
	5-Sulphoisophthalic acid, *mono*sodium salt	5-Sulpho isophthalic acid sodium salt	December 31, 1972	13923
29.25	1,3-Di-(2-hydroxyethyl)-5,5-dimethylhydantoin	Di(2-Hydroxyethyl) dimethyl hydantoin	December 31, 1972	13914
29.44	Chloramphenicol sodium succinate	Chloramphenicol sodium succinate sterile	December 31, 1972	13930
31.02	Ammonium sulphate	as in previous column	December 31, 1972	13863

Notice to importers: imports from Eastern Area countries

FROM June 19, 1972 the following goods may be imported from the Eastern Area under the authority of the Open General Import Licence dated June 30, 1971. This means that they may be imported from the Eastern Area by anyone without the need for an individual licence.

Tariff heading	Description of goods
52.01	Metallised yarn
52.02	Woven fabrics of metal thread or of metallised yarn, of a kind used in articles of apparel, as furnishing fabrics or the like
53.13	Woven fabrics of horsehair
ex 59.05	Nets and netting, made of twine, cordage or rope, of yarn of jute, of flax, or of hemp
ex 59.06	Other articles made from yarn, twine, cordage, rope or cables (other than textile fabrics and articles made from such fabrics), of yarn of jute, of flax or of hemp
ex 59.11	Rubberised textile fabrics, other than rubberised knitted or crocheted goods, *other than of cotton*
ex 60.06	Bed linen, table linen, curtains and other furnishing articles, knitted or crocheted, elastic or rubberised, wholly or mainly of cotton or of man-made fibres. Other articles for household use, knitted or crocheted, elastic or rubberised, wholly or mainly of man-made fibres or of wool
ex 61.08	Collars, tuckers, fallals, bodice-fronts, jabots, cuffs, flounces, yokes and similar accessories and trimmings for women's and girls' garments of woven flax, ramie or of hemp
63.01	Clothing, clothing accessories, travelling rugs and blankets, household linen and furnishing articles (other than articles falling within headings No. 58.01, 58.02 or 58.03) of textile materials, footwear and headgear of any material, showing signs of appreciable wear and imported in bulk or in bales, sacks or similar bulk packings.

For the purposes of this licence the Eastern Area means Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany (USSR zone and sector of Berlin), Hungary, North Korea, North Vietnam, the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of Mongolia, Poland, Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

These changes have been brought into effect by Amendment No. 6 to the Open General Import Licence. Copies of the amendment may be obtained from HMSO bookshops or through any bookseller.

POINTS from PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the points in these pages are published in *Hansard*

MONDAY, JUNE 12

UNCTAD III

The following statement was made by Mr. Michael Noble, Minister for Trade, after questions on the results of the third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

'The Third United Nations Conference on Trade and Development met in Santiago, Chile, from April 13 to May 21, 1972. It reached agreement on a number of guidelines that will be important in future work in other international organisations as well as in UNCTAD.

'In my opening statement for the UK I made an assessment of what could be realistically expected from the Conference. Our delegation put all their efforts into promoting agreement where this was possible. I believe that this constructive and realistic role was the most valuable one possible in the circumstances of this Conference. In the event the assessment which I presented was proved to be largely accurate.

'The most important expectations for the Conference were on monetary matters. Agreement was reached that the International Monetary Fund be invited to ensure the effective participation of the developing countries in international monetary reform by the establishment of a Special Committee of Governors. The Fund, as part of its consideration of monetary reform, is also to pursue its consideration of the possibility of a link between Special Drawing Rights and development aid.

'In the field of trade it was agreed that all developing countries should be enabled to participate fully and effectively in the multilateral trade negotiations expected to start in GATT next year, and that UNCTAD and the GATT should co-ordinate their activities in assisting the developing countries to prepare for these negotiations.

'In many instances, notably over the development of the generalised preferences scheme and over special measures for the benefit of the least developed among the developing countries, the Conference set guidelines for the future work of its permanent organisation. We shall continue there the active and constructive role which we played in the Conference.

'Details of these and all the matters dealt with by the Conference will be published in a White Paper as soon as is practicable this summer.'

Trade with EEC

Mr. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry, was asked by how much, in percentage terms, trade between the European Economic Community and developing countries has dropped in the last 10 years; and what were the figures for the United Kingdom. Mr. Emery answered that trade between EEC and the United Kingdom with developing countries had not dropped over the last 10 years, it had risen. The figures for trade (measured in dollar terms) had increased by the following percentages between 1961 and 1971:

	Imports	Exports
European Economic Community	133	91
United Kingdom	41	56

Mr. Emery was also asked if he was aware that Part 2 Commercial Policy Decision 71/394/EEC of November 30, 1971 was published in English translation and made available to Members of Parliament on May 27, 1972; and whether he would explain how and in what way this would affect Great Britain. He replied: 'The English translation of Decision 71/394 was published on May 19. The Decision is a convenient consolidation of the original version of, and additions made in subsequent regulations to, Annex 1 of Regulation 1025/70. It thus sets out a list of goods which are subject to common rules when imported from third countries, and in itself imposes no new obligations on the United Kingdom.'

In answer to a similar question on Part 2 Commercial Policy Decision 71/395/EEC of September 30, 1971, Mr. Emery said: 'This Decision is a convenient consolidation of the original version of, and additions made in subsequent Regulations to, the Annex to Regulation 109/70. It thus sets out a list of goods which are subject to common rules when imported from state-trading countries. In itself, it imposes no new obligations on the United Kingdom.'

Imports of clothing

Mr. Noble was asked to list the value and amounts of the monthly imports of foreign made clothing since June 1970, and to list the principal countries of origin of imported clothing into Great Britain in 1970, 1971 and for the first three months of 1972, respectively. Mr. Noble said: 'Monthly and cumulative values of imports of clothing, that is, Division 84 of the Standard International Trade Classification (Revised), in total and by countries, are given in Table II of the monthly "Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom"; as different units of quantity are used it is not meaningful to summarise the quantities of clothing imports as a whole.'

In answer to a similar request, on foreign made clothing made either partly or wholly of wool, Mr. Noble said that clothing containing wool was not consistently distinguished in the overseas trade statistics. The following figures were totals of those items in Division 84 (Clothing) of the Guide to the Classification of the Overseas Trade Statistics for 1970 and 1971 (106 items) and 1972 (26 items) specifying a wool content. Because of the changes in classification the figures for 1972 were not comparable with those for 1970 and 1971. As different units of quantity were used it was not meaningful to summarise the quantities of these items.

		£ thousands cif
1970	July	1,356
	August	2,066
	September	2,976
	October	2,978
	November	2,471
	December	1,924
1971	January	1,703
	February	1,981
	March	1,937
	April	1,629
	May	1,514
	June	2,003
	July	2,418
	August	2,761
	September	3,615
	October	3,310
	November	2,491
	December	1,729
1972	January	1,616
	February	2,001
	March	1,937
	April	1,242

The principal supplying countries in 1972 were:

Hong Kong
Irish Republic
France
Switzerland
West Germany
Sweden

Similar information for 1970 and 1971 is not readily available.

In answer to a request to list the amounts and values of wool cloth imported into the United Kingdom each month since June 1970, Mr. Noble said that the information for 1971 and 1972 was given under heading SITC(R) 653.2 in Table III of the monthly 'Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom'. Following was the information for July to December 1970:

	Square yards	£ thousands cif
July	1,488,114	715
August	1,333,872	643
September	1,378,237	654
October	1,587,845	744
November	1,121,598	552
December	940,929	499

Asked to list the principal countries of origin of imported wool cloth into the United Kingdom in 1970, 1971 and the first three months of 1972, respectively, Mr. Noble said: 'The information is given following heading SITC(R) 653.2 in Table II of the December 1970, December 1971 and March 1972 issues of the Overseas Trade Statistics.'

Import of textiles

Mr. Emery was asked to state the amounts of textiles imported into the United Kingdom and the European Economic Community countries, respectively, for the latest convenient date. He said: 'Information on the value of textile imports, that is, Division 65 of the Standard International Trade Classification (Revised), is published in the appropriate volumes of the United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics for 1970, available in the House of Commons Library.'

A Member asked Mr. Noble if an assurance would be given that during discussions with officials of the European Economic Community on the question of imports of cotton textiles, the effect on unemployment in Lancashire on the insistence of the European Economic Community authorities for the ending of import quotas of textiles by 1973 was discussed; and to what extent Great Britain would be able to refuse to implement these directives on entry into the Common Market. Mr. Noble said: 'Employment has been among the factors taken into account in discussions with EEC officials. We expect to have to modify our quota arrangements after joining the Common Market but not to end them all. We will have an obligation to implement Community instruments in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Accession.'

Replying to a question on the estimated number of redundancies announced in the textile industry in Lancashire since June 1970 to be reduced or increased by the decision to implement the European Economic Community regulations on the ending of quota imports of textiles on January 1, 1973, Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, said that future employment levels in the Lancashire textile industry would depend on a variety of factors among which any modifications of the Government's present system of cotton textile import quotas was only one.

British films quota

Asked if the level of quota of British films to be borne by exhibitors during the year beginning January 1, 1973 had been decided, Mr. Grant

(continued on next page)

POINTS FROM PARLIAMENT
continued

said that the Secretary of State had decided to accept the advice of the Cinematograph Films Council and to leave the exhibitors' quota at 30 per cent for first feature films and 25 per cent for supporting programme for the year beginning January 1, 1973.

Machine tool exports

Mr. Grant was asked how many machine tools were exported in 1971; how many were imported; and what were the respective values. He said that 33,000 items valued at £97 million (fob) were exported and 32,000 items valued at £49 million (cif) were imported.

Imports of cars

A Member asked what was the actual rate of increase and the percentage rate of increase during 1971, and the first five months of 1972, respectively, of imports of cars manufactured abroad by foreign owned companies with manufacturing subsidiaries in Great Britain. Mr. Grant replied that the registration in the United Kingdom of new cars manufactured abroad by foreign-owned Groups with manufacturing subsidiaries in this country increased in number by nearly 22,500 (215 per cent) in 1971, compared with 1970, and by 9,200 (104 per cent) in January to April 1972 (the latest available figures), compared with the first four months of 1971. 'These figures cover the major makes involved; other similar imports are believed to be relatively small,' Mr. Grant added.

Shipbuilding

Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, was asked whether he had examined the joint recommendations from the Chambers of Shipping and the Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association designed to protect the future prospects of these bodies; and whether a Bill based on these recommendations complementary to the Industry Bill would be forthcoming. Mr. Davies said: 'I am glad that the Chamber of Shipping and the Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association have been able to co-operate in considering the problems of their respective industries. Their proposals are under urgent consideration.'

Motor insurance

A question was asked on the amount by which motor car insurance policies had risen in cost over the past year. Mr. Noble said that between March 1971 and March 1972 the average motor insurance premium for a family type saloon car was estimated by the Department of Employment to have increased by about 25 to 30 per cent.

Mr. Noble was also asked if he was in possession of the latest annual accounts of all motor insurance companies; and if he would name the companies in default. He replied: 'Under the Insurance Companies Acts accounts have to be deposited within six months of the close of the accounting period, unless an extension is granted by the Department. At present only one motor insurance company has not met this requirement, and the Department is in touch with them. The company concerned is the Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd., an Australian company whose motor insurance business in the United Kingdom is very small.'

Asked how many qualified accountants were employed in the insurance section of the DTI, Mr. Noble said: 'None; the Insurance Branch obtains advice from the Department's Accountancy Services Division, which employs 92 qualified accountants.'

Proposed British space agency

No plans for a British Space Agency had been formulated, a Member was told by Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace. However, he continued, the recommendation which was made on this matter by the Select Committee on Science and Technology was being considered.

Advanced gas-cooled reactor stations

Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, was asked to give a progress report of the five advanced gas-cooled reactor stations now being built; the original estimated cost for each power station; and the present estimated cost for the completion of each station. He answered: 'The Central Electricity Generating Board's four advanced gas-cooled reactor stations (the fifth is being constructed by the South of Scotland Electricity Board) are at varying stages of construction. Investigations into the potential corrosion problem (referred to in the reply given to the hon. Member for Islington, East on February 28), are still in progress. Until these investigations have been taken further, the CEGB are unable to advise me what, if any, commissioning delays and extra costs might be involved.'

Concorde

Mr. Onslow was asked how many service flights of Concorde over any parts of Wales were envisaged within the next five years: 'The West Coast route will be used for a limited number of further test flights, but these will be kept to a minimum,' he replied. 'The Government will announce its decision on the regulation of commercial supersonic flying overland in good time before Concorde enters airline service.'

Asked in what capacity and for what purpose the Minister for Aerospace was accompanying the present sales tour of the Concorde, Mr. Onslow said that he was representing HM Government, and was holding discussions with Governments in the countries visited to review the implications of Concorde's operations.

Imports of urea

Mr. Emery was asked why no decision about the application for anti-dumping duty on imports of urea had yet been made; and, as this application was published by the DTI in October 1971 and in view of the harm caused by the delay in reaching a decision, whether action would now be taken. Mr. Emery said: 'This application has involved imports from six different countries and the necessary investigations have taken some time in order to ensure that they were both fair and thorough. The Department expect to be able to announce their decision soon.'

Overseas investments

A Member asked for figures showing the extent of United Kingdom direct investment overseas since 1945, both public and private, and also estimates of how much the capital values of this investment had grown overseas, together with estimates of the amounts which had been returned to the United Kingdom. Mr. Noble said information available had been published as follows. Figures for direct overseas investment and for dividend remittances to the United Kingdom by overseas subsidiaries and associates, in both cases excluding oil companies, for the years 1958/66 were shown in United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1968 (the "Pink Book") and for 1967/71 in Business Monitor M4, Overseas Transactions, April 1972. The book value of net assets of direct overseas investments (excluding oil, banking and insurance companies) at the end of the years 1960 and 1961 was shown in the *Board of Trade Journal*, January 26, 1968 and for 1962/8 in the issue of September 23, 1970. Provisional figures for the value of net assets at the end of 1969, 1970 and 1971 were £6,100 million, £6,415 million and £6,885 million respectively. The latter figure was nearly two and a third times the estimated level at the end of 1960.

Sinking of the 'Golden Joy'

Asked if he would call for an inquiry into the explosion and sinking of the British flag vessel 'Golden Joy' with the loss of three lives, Mr. Noble said the vessel, registered in Bermuda and owned by United States interests, exploded and sank off the Mexican Coast on May 14. Three United States citizens, engaged on repair work, lost their lives. The remainder of the crew were Greek citizens, except the radio officer, who was a citizen of the Republic of Ireland. All had been repatriated. 'In the circumstances, and especially the lack of evidence, I consider that no practical purpose would be served by holding a preliminary inquiry,' he said.

Montreal convention

Mr. Onslow, asked whether, in view of the recent massacre at Lod Airport and other threats to airport security, he would now introduce legislation for ratification by the United Kingdom of the Montreal Convention, said legislation was being prepared, which it was hoped to introduce shortly, to enable the United Kingdom to ratify the Montreal Convention.

Herbert-Ingersoll Ltd. investment

A Member asked what was the total cost to public funds of the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation investment in Herbert-Ingersoll Ltd. and how much of this sum it was expected to recover. Mr. Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, said the cost was £1 million. 'I am taking action to protect this investment in accordance with the terms on which it was made,' he said.

Resale-price infringements

Mr. Emery, asked how many infringements of maximum resale prices laid down under Section 29 of the Electricity Act 1957 had been reported, said: 'Infringements are not regularly reported, but the Department has received 11 allegations of infringement in the past two years. Complaints are also made to the Electricity Consultative Councils, who are often able to help in resolving them, and if the hon. Member knows of any examples of infringements of maximum resale prices, I hope he will refer them to the appropriate Consultative Council,' he said.

Aero-engine and airframe expenditure

A Member requested figures of total Government expenditure in the aero-engine and airframe industries during the period May 1971 to May 1972, and a list of the projects on which public money was being spent. Mr. Onslow said the information was not readily available in the form requested. During the year ended March 31, 1972 approximately £375 million was paid for work involving aero-engines, airframes, and associated equipment. The major projects on which public money was currently being spent are: Concorde, Trident 3, Trident Autoland, RB211, M45H, Multi Role Combat Aircraft, Jaguar, HS 1182 Jet Trainer, Multi-Engine Pilot Trainer (Jetstream), Buccaneer MK2, Victor K2 Tanker, Harrier, Lynx and Gazelle Helicopters and Nimrod Maritime Reconnaissance Aircraft.

'There is also substantial expenditure on spares and equipment and the maintenance of aircraft currently in service,' he said.

Scottish industrial estates

A Member asked Mr. Grant about the amount of money paid in rent and rates by tenants in each factory in Scottish industrial estates in the years 1961 to 1972, and the average rent paid per sq. ft. in each of those years. He replied that he could not disclose information about rents paid by individual tenants. The other informa-

tion concerning the Department's industrial estates in Scotland was as follows:

Year	Total rent paid £'000	Average rent per sq. ft. p
1960-1	1,096	6.92
1961-2	1,184	7.19
1962-3	1,284	7.52
1963-4	1,356	8.00
1964-5	1,499	8.58
1965-6	1,604	9.05
1966-7	1,773	9.68
1967-8	2,035	10.57
1968-9	2,251	11.64
1969-70	2,531	12.86
1970-1	3,075	14.50
1971-2	3,282	15.44

TUESDAY, JUNE 13

Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. directors

On request, Mr. Onslow listed the names and remuneration of the directors of Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd.:

Lord Cole	Chairman
Mr. I. A. Morrow	Deputy chairman and managing director
Dr. S. G. Hooker	Technical director
Sir William Cook	Technical consultant
Mr. G. Richardson	
Sir Charles Elworthy	
Sir St. John Elstub	
Sir Arnold Weinstock	

Directors received no fee for their services. The chairman of the Board was receiving a salary of £15,000; other directors with executive positions in the company were receiving salaries within the following ranges:

£7,501–£10,000	one
£12,501–£15,000	one
£22,501–£25,000	one

Credit-agreement rebates

Mr. Noble was asked whether he intended to implement the recommendations of the Committee on Consumer Credit which reported that all consumer-credit agreements should by law contain provisions for a rebate for early settlement calculated according to a statutory formula. 'To apply the proposal recommended by the Committee across the whole range of consumer credit transactions, as the report intended, would involve a number of diverse practical issues which I am considering,' he replied.

West Bromwich steelworks

What consultations had there been with the chairman of the British Steel Corporation before authorising the construction of a new privately owned mini-steel works by Lloyd Cooper in West Bromwich? asked a Member. Mr. Boardman said none. 'I understand that Lloyd Cooper's plans are not finalised, and no application for my consent under Section 15 of the Iron and Steel Act 1967 has been received. An application for an Industrial Development Certificate has been submitted to the Department and is being considered,' he replied.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14

Financial assistance to tourist industry

Mr. Grant was asked what was, for each year since 1969, the total amount of financial assistance provided for the tourist industry; and to itemise the principal forms of government aid to the industry. Mr. Grant replied: 'The tourist industry received direct financial assistance amounting to approximately £1 million in 1969/70; and £3.5 million in 1970/71. Comparable figures for 1971/72 are not yet available.

'The principal forms of direct Government aid to the industry are:

i Hotel development incentives under Part II of the Development of Tourism Act 1969/70 (1969/70—£.12 million; 1970/71—£2.56 million).

ii Assistance to tourist projects in development areas under Section 4 of the Development of Tourism Act 1969 (introduced in 1971/72).

iii The Tourism Loan Fund administered by the Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas (1969/70—£.57 million; 1970/71—£.553 million).

iv The Tourism Loan Fund administered by the Small Industries Council for Rural Areas of Scotland (1969/70—£.058 million; 1970/71—£.102 million).

v Assistance to tourism by the Highlands and Islands Development Board (1969/70—£.260 million; 1970/71—£.236 million).

'In addition, the industry benefited from the promotional and other work carried out by the British Tourist Authority and the national Tourist Boards established in August 1969. Government financial support for this work amounted to approximately £1.6 million in 1969/70 (part year); and £4.2 million in 1970/71. Details of expenditure in 1971/72 are not available but the approved grants for the Tourist Boards (including the BTA) amounted to just over £5 million in that year.

'The tourist industry also benefits indirectly from Government expenditure on other accounts, for example road construction, national parks and forestry.'

Electric cars

In answer to a question on what public funds were made available for research into the perfecting of electric cars and other vehicles, Mr. Grant said that since 1967 the Department of Trade and Industry and related agencies had spent about £160,000 on research and development on electric vehicles, including advanced batteries. Further expenditure on new projects in collaboration with industry might be authorised in the near future.

EEC secondary legislation

A Member asked, to what extent Great Britain would be affected by Part 3 Decision 72/106/ECSC Community Institution of the secondary legislation of the European Economic Community dated January 31, 1972. Mr. Emery answered: 'The Treaty of Accession provides for the size of the ECSC Consultative Committee to be increased to allow for UK representation. Decision 72/106/ECSC will be adapted to include the appropriate British organisations.'

Imports of cotton yarn

Mr. Emery was asked what steps were taken to ensure that the recent imports of 3/8s cotton yarn given relief from duty under Section 7 of the Import Duties Act of 1958 were subsequently, after manufacture into candlewick bedspreads, exported to the European market. Mr. Emery said that although Section 7 relief was not made conditional upon re-export to particular destinations the normal Customs control procedures ensured that the relief was limited to the goods re-exported.

Industrial development

Mr. Grant answered questions on industrial development in Skelmersdale, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and in the towns of Aberystwyth, Lampeter and Cardigan.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15

Industrial Development Executive

Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, was asked how many staff he intended to recruit from outside for the Industrial Development Executive, and how many of these would be recruited from the Executive Office in Scotland. He replied: 'The appointments of Mr. Lawrence Tindale as Director of Industrial Development and of Mr. Dennis Kirby as Industrial Director for Scotland were announced on March 22 and May 12 respectively. Other appointments will be announced shortly but the final numbers have not yet been determined.'

Fuel equivalents

Mr. Emery gave the following figures in answer to a question on the amount of tons coal equivalent of coal, oil, nuclear fuel, natural gas and other gas, respectively, were used in the generation of electricity in the United Kingdom during each of the years 1967 to 1971.

	million tons coal equivalent
Coal	71.4
Oil	24.5
Nuclear electricity	9.8
Natural gas	1.0

'Comparable figures for the years 1967-70 are published in the Digest of Energy Statistics, 1971 (Table 69), a copy of which is held in the Library of the House', he said. Answering a similar question on coal used in the manufacture of gas in the United Kingdom during each of the years 1967 to 1971, he said: 'The figure for 1971 is 1.8 million tons. Comparable figures for the years 1967-70 are published in the Digest of Energy Statistics (Table 29), a copy of which is held in the Library of the House.' Mr. Emery was also asked how many tons coal equivalent of coal, oil, natural gas, town gas and electricity, respectively, were used by domestic consumers and industrial consumers, other than the Central Electricity Generating Board, during each of the years 1967 to 1971. He said that in 1971 domestic and industrial consumers used the following quantities of fuel expressed in original units of measurement and in therms (heat supplied basis).

	Original units		Million therms	
	Domestic	Industry	Domestic	Industry
Coal (million tons)	16.99	15.58	4,829	4,062
Oil (million tons)	2.96	26.42	1,321	11,167
Natural gas (supplied direct) (million therms)	1,422	2,049	1,422	2,049
Town gas (million therms)	2,508	412	2,508	412
Electricity (terawatt hours)	80.95	73.35	2,763	2,503

The figures exclude fuel used for electricity generation by public supply electricity authorities. Comparable figures for the years 1967-70 are published in the Digest of Energy Statistics, 1971 (Tables 8 and 9). Figures of consumption of these fuels by final consumers, expressed coal equivalent terms are not readily available.

Asked how many tons coal equivalent of coal, oil, nuclear fuel, natural gas and hydro-electricity, respectively, were used in the United Kingdom during each of the years 1967 to 1971, Mr. Emery gave the following figures for 1971.

	million tons coal equivalent
Coal	138.7
Oil	147.3
Nuclear electricity	9.7
Natural gas	25.8
Hydro-electricity	1.8

The figures include the quantities of primary fuels used for conversion into secondary fuels. Comparable figures for the years 1967-70

(continued on next page)

POINTS FROM PARLIAMENT
continued

are published in the Digest of Energy Statistics, 1971 (Table 1). Mr. Emery was also asked how many tons coal equivalent of coal, oil, nuclear fuel and natural gas, respectively, were imported to, and were exported from, the United Kingdom during each of the years 1967 to 1971. He said: 'Imports and exports in original units of measurement in 1971 are shown in the following table. Comparable figures for the years 1967-70 are published as indicated in the footnotes, in the Digest of Energy Statistics, 1971, a copy of which is held in the Library of the House.

	Imports	Exports
Coal (thousand tons)	4,174 (a)	2,652 (b)
Crude and partly refined petroleum (thousand tons) (c)	107,965	1,746
Petroleum products (thousand tons) (c)	19,778	16,292
Natural gas (million therms)	332 (d)	—

(a) 78 thousand tons in 1070. There were no imports in the years 1967-69.
(b) Table 119.
(c) Table 121 (Cols. 1 and 22).
(d) Table 53 (Col. 4).

The coal figures require no conversion to coal equivalent. Coal equivalent is not an appropriate measure of petroleum imports and exports because they include non-energy products which cannot be separately identified. Statistics are not available of imports and exports of nuclear fuels.

The approximate coal equivalents of imports of natural gas were:

	million tons coal equivalent
1967	0.9
1968	1.1
1969	1.2
1970	0.9
1971	0.9

There were no exports of natural gas during the years 1967-71.

Purchase of ships

Mr. Noble was asked to give a breakdown of the expenditure by United Kingdom shipping companies on the purchase or conversion of ships over the last five years, showing for each year expenditure in the United Kingdom and expenditure abroad. He gave the following information:

Estimates of capital expenditure by the UK shipping industry on the purchase and conversion of ships

	Transactions within the UK	Transactions outside the UK
	£ million at current prices	
1967	78	83
1968	104	170
1969	97	143
1970	132	185
1971	126	285

NB These figures comprise down payments, progress payments, delivery payments and final payments, and are not strictly comparable with other figures which may be based on the total value of ships at the time of delivery.

Mr. Noble was also asked to give a breakdown, by country of build, of the total order book of United Kingdom shipping companies at the latest date for which figures are available and comparable figures for each of the preceding five years. He said: 'Orders for merchant ships of 100 gross tons or more for UK registration on the books of UK and overseas shipbuilders have been as follows at the end of March of each year:

Country of build	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	—thousand gross tons—				
UK	1,470	2,948	3,454	3,522	2,602
Belgium	356	—	549	96	111
Denmark	—	476	—	896	1,064
France	5	97	215	588	1,020
Germany	943	1,116	697	721	499
Japan	1,944	2,005	2,395	3,222	2,964
Netherlands	58	384	378	927	663
Norway	66	167	386	532	693
Spain	—	21	53	593	632
Sweden	186	400	1,024	1,744	1,150
Others	31	55	154	219	148
Total orders for UK registration	5,100	7,668	9,303	13,061	11,546

FRIDAY, JUNE 16

New power stations

Mr. Boardman, was asked if steps would be taken to expedite the issue of consents to new power stations so as to allow the Central Electricity Generating Board flexibility of choice and to avoid preconstruction planning delays.

Information on 'T & I' material

Readers seeking detailed information on material published in *Trade and Industry*—such as the date on which a particular article was published—should contact the DTI Library at 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 3038). The library compiles the quarterly index to *Trade and Industry*.

He said: 'It has been the practice in recent years to withhold consents under Section 2 of the Electric Lighting Act, 1909, until final approval to investment in and hence construction of major new power stations has been given. This practice has been criticised and is, I believe, contrary to the interests of both those concerned with the land planning and environmental aspects of the siting of power stations and those responsible for planning for the construction of such power stations; it can also inhibit the flexibility of choice mentioned by my hon. Friend. Accordingly, following consultation with the bodies mainly concerned, I have decided to adopt a new procedure whereby consents for new power stations can be issued when it has been established that the proposed site and station are acceptable on planning grounds (land use and environment) and, where appropriate, on nuclear safety grounds. Henceforth any consents issued under this new procedure will not by themselves carry approval to invest: before any new power station can be put into construction the CEGB will need to obtain the requisite approval of the Secretary of State to their capital development programme which is reviewed annually. At this stage any wider economic, fuel policy and social considerations will be taken into account.

'At present I understand the CEGB have no firm plans for major power station orders after Ince B for which they have Section 2 consent and investment approval and for which they are currently negotiating the main contracts. The CEGB have had Section 2 consent for power stations at Drax II (coal) and Sizewell B (Nuclear) for some time and I have today issued consent to Killingholme (oil) under the terms indicated above. The CEGB are readvertising their application for a 2,000 MW coal-fired station at West Burton B.'

Government surplus sales

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

July 6, 1972 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Memorial Hall (Entrance through Central Hall), High Street, Chatham.

Auctioneers: Fuller Horsey Sons & Cassell (Dept L), 52 Bow Lane, London EC4M 9ET (Tel: 01-248 7954)

Miscellaneous machinery including, Coventry Climax and Conveyancer diesel and electric fork lift trucks; twin mill motorised plasticising mill; Denham SS & SC Lathe; planing machine; universal woodworking machine; hacksawing machines; trailer mounted compressor; mobile cranes; centrifugal water pumping set; Morrison Electricar; electric motors; transformers; copper, and aluminium sheets; metal tubing; brass couplings; steel bars and sheets; steel rivets; electronic, laboratory and photographic equipment; clocks; wrist watches; binoculars; cameras; cable; service clothing; boots and shoes; carpets; rugs; furniture; mixed and woollen rags; cutlery and kitchen utensils; vehicle spares; paints and oils; rubber tyres and numerous other items.

July 12-13 Miscellaneous Vehicles and Plant

Location: Ordnance Storage & Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts

Auctioneers: Walker Walton & Hanson (Dept L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham NG1 2GL (Tel: 0602 54272)

Saloon cars; estates; limousines; heavy duty trucks; light vans; cranes; tippers; dumpers; refuellers; coaches; ambulances; breakdown trucks; fork lift trucks; travellers; tractors; graders; motor cycles etc.

July 19-20 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Regional Depot RAOC, Hereford

Auctioneers: Russell Baldwin & Bright, (Dept L), 20/21 King Street, Hereford (Tel. 0432 4366)

Electrical equipment and spares; teleprinters; vehicle spares; electronic valves; aircraft components and spares; paints and oils; surplus fire fighting equipment; photographic equipment; refrigerator unit spares; surplus clothing; household and office furniture; scrap textiles; machine tools including, portable electric drills and grinders; shearing machine; lathes; sawing and filing machines; power hacksaw; electric portable planes etc.

July 26 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Auctioneers Premises

Auctioneers: Woolland Son & Manico (Dept L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrews Cross, Plymouth. (Tel. 0752 69292)

Miscellaneous items of surplus clothing; textiles; furniture; hand tools; valves; electrical equipment etc.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

Sales by Tender: Machine Tools

Drills; grinders; capstan and centre lathes; universal millers; saws; shapers; slotters; sheetmetal working machines; arc welding machines; woodworkers etc. Located at Westcott, Aylesbury, Bucks and Farnborough, Hants. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only, obtainable from Ministry of Defence, Directorate of Sales Supply 6aiv, First Avenue House, London WC1V 6HE. Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. 19 July 1972.

Machine Tools

Bench and pillar drills; capstan and centre lathes; milling, sawing, shaping and woodworking machines etc. Located at Enfield, Middx and Slough, Bucks. Permission to view as above. Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. June 23, 1972.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Ship for Sale

Offers are invited for the purchase of the under-mentioned vessel 'as lying' at HM Dockyard, Portsmouth.

St Ives W2 Bucket Dredger. Steel, built 1945. G.T. 938. N.T. 357. Length (B.P.) 195 ft. Breadth 40 ft. Depth (mld) 14 ft. 6 in. Light Displacement 1,360 tons. Engine: Single screw, steam, oil fired, triple expansion, surface condensing, by Fleming and Ferguson, Paisley. IHP 708.

Copies of form of purchase agreement, further particulars, plans and authority to inspect can be obtained from the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 42, Parliament Square House, 34/36 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2ND. Tel: 01-222 7060, ext. 26.

Offers should be addressed to the Department of Trade and Industry, Room 43 at the above address, in envelopes clearly marked 'Offer to Purchase "St Ives W2" ' and must be received not later than noon on July 18, 1972.

The above information is given for guidance only and any prospective purchaser must satisfy himself regarding actual details of the vessel and her present condition.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

July 4, 1972

Location: Department of the Environment Supplies Division Stores, India Pavilion, Exhibition Grounds, Wembley, Middlesex. (Tel. 01-902 4482)

Auctioneers: Messrs. Fuller Horsey, Sons and Cassell, 52 Bow Lane, London, EC4M 9ET (Tel. 01-248 7954).

Office and miscellaneous furniture, engineering, electrical, canteen, domestic and other equipment, etc.

Catalogues: price 5p direct from auctioneer.

View days: day preceding and morning of sale.

Public Auction no. 8

A Public Auction sale of surplus Government Furniture and Equipment has been arranged at the Department of the Environment, Supplies Division Store, Bay 5, Ashton Vale Road, Bristol 3. The sale will commence at 1000 hours on July 12, 1972, viewing will be allowed between 0900 and 1630 hours on July 11, 1972. The Auctioneers are Messrs. Stanley Alder and Price, 7 St. Stephens Street, Bristol 1, catalogues will be available from them.

FOR THE PROCUREMENT EXECUTIVE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

E R

STORES DEPOT
ASTON DOWN
STROUD
GLOS

(Between Stroud and Cirencester, just off A.419)

Sale of

GOVERNMENT SURPLUS STORES

MACHINERY: GROUND HEAT TROLLEY, H.P. Compressor, 10 BRONZE VALVES, 2-5 in., 2 Steel Valves, 38rd Extending Ladder, "Allen" Autoscythe, Steel Crane Ropes and Halyards, Chain, 3 Greasing Units, FIVE SURFACE TABLES, 16 in., 18 in., 24 in. and 5 ft. 9 in., Racking, 3 Trolley Jacks, 14 Aircraft Jacks, Various Electric Motors up to 47½ h.p., Hydraulic Rig, M.T. Spares, Winch (400 lb. s.w.l.), Mild steel bars, Nuts and bolts, Pop rivets, etc., Asbestos Cloth, Vinyl, Vynide, Tufnol Board, Dunlop Compressor, Pulley Block, Electric fans, Quantity of VARIOUS CABLE, 93 TYRES, sizes up to 14 × 20.

ELECTRONIC ITEMS include Relays, resistors, transistors, capacitors, power units, frequency multimeters, amplifier assemblies, 2 CINTEL TEST SETS, 4 OSCILLOSCOPES, D-Mac Tape Recorder, Avometers, 2 Spectrum Analysers, Signal Generators, Frequency meters, Simon Recorder/Reproducer, Receivers, 3 Monitorising Units, E.M.I. Tape Recorder, etc.

3 Office desks, 27 Metal lockers, 17 Single beds, Four 6 ft. Double wood benches and quantity of clothing, including BS Jackets and trousers, boots, overalls, shirts, sheets, etc. 7 LEICA CAMERAS with flash units, 3 Panoramic heads, etc.

HOBBS & CHAMBERS

are instructed to sell the above by auction on

SATURDAY, 1st JULY, 1972

commencing at 10 a.m. On view Friday, 30th June from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and on morning of sale.

Admission BY CATALOGUE ONLY (price 10p—not stamps) from the Auctioneers, "At the Sign of the Bell", Cirencester, Glos. (Tel: Cirencester 2562/3 with 24-hour answering service), also at Faringdon, Carterton and Swindon.

Light refreshments available on sale day.

STATISTICS

Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6M = every six months.

All dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
Aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25, 1972
Air miss reports (A)	April 1, 1970
Mileage and traffic (A)	April 29, 1970
Trade by air (6M)	April 6, 1972
Balance of payments:	
Civil aviation (A)	Mar. 16, 1972
Trends in invisible transactions (Q)	This week
UK balance of payments (Q)	This week
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Mar. 9, 1972
Business names registered (A)	Feb. 10, 1972
Capital expenditure:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	April 28, 1971
Industry's capital expenditure (Q)	June 15, 1972
Catering trades turnover (M)	June 15, 1972
Chemicals industry (Q)	June 15, 1972
Clothing: made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	June 8, 1972
Companies:	
Acquisitions and mergers (Q)	May 25, 1972
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	May 18, 1972
N. Ireland (M)	June 8, 1972
Computers:	
UK computer market (Q)	May 18, 1972
Construction work overseas (A)	Oct. 7, 1971
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	June 15, 1972
Instalment trade credit (A)	April 13, 1972
ECGD business (Q)	April 6, 1972
Electronics capital equipment deliveries, research and development (Q)	May 25, 1972
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries and orders (M)	May 11, 1972
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	June 15, 1972
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	June 1, 1972
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Registration of films (A)	Feb. 3, 1972
Trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19, 1971
Food:	
Consumption levels (6M)	Mar. 30, 1972
Household consumption (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Footwear industry production, orders and deliveries (M)	June 8, 1972
Foreign trade:	
EFTA trade (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Industrial countries trade and production (Q)	May 25, 1972
World exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30, 1970
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Direct exports (A)	April 13, 1972
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	June 15, 1972
Value of overseas trade (M)	This week
Value of overseas trade: analysis of trends (Q)	May 11, 1972
Hire purchase business (M)	June 15, 1972
Industrial building approved (Q)	April 27, 1972
Industrial development certificates refused (A)	July 15, 1971
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	May 25, 1972
N. Ireland index (M)	June 1, 1972
Wales index (Q)	Dec. 23, 1971
Insurance companies assets (A)	Aug. 12, 1971
Investment:	
Book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23, 1970
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	June 15, 1972
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	Mar. 23, 1972
Machine tools deliveries and orders (Q)	Mar. 23, 1972
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (Q)	May 25, 1972
Deliveries (Q)	May 25, 1972
Production (M)	This week
Volume of production (M)	This week
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	June 1, 1972
Motor trades turnover (M)	June 15, 1972
Office development permits (Q)	June 1, 1972
Partnerships registered (A)	Jan. 27, 1971
Pension funds: assets (A)	Aug. 26, 1971
Retail prices index (M)	May 25, 1972
Retail trades:	
Index nos. (M)	June 15, 1972
N. Ireland index (M)	This week
Royalty transactions (A)	Mar. 30, 1972
Shipping:	
Nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Mar. 2, 1972
Steel consumption (Q)	This week
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	Dec. 23, 1971
Industry's stocks (Q)	June 15, 1972
Retail (M)	June 15, 1972
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5, 1971
Textiles:	
Activity in the textiles industry (Q)	April 13, 1972
Cotton production (M)	June 8, 1972
Hosiery production (M)	June 8, 1972
Textile orders and deliveries (M)	June 8, 1972
Wholesale houses sales (M)	This week
Wool exports (Q)	June 8, 1972
Wool output (M)	June 8, 1972
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	Oct. 28, 1971
UK tourist traffic (M)	June 15, 1972
UK official reserves (M)	June 8, 1972
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	Mar. 9, 1972
Index nos. (M)	This week

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	April 6, 1972
Business Monitor titles	June 15, 1972
Customs notices of interest to exporters	June 15, 1972
DTI addresses (regional offices)	May 4, 1972
DTI Regional Directors	Mar. 3, 1971
ECGD local offices	June 15, 1972
Guide to DTI	Feb. 10, 1972
Index Jan.-Mar. 1971	May 26, 1971
Official Receivers' offices	May 20, 1970
Programme of trade promotions	April 20, 1972
Release dates of economic statistics	This week

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES—
.. not available
— nil or less than half the final digit shown
p provisional
r revised
* five week period
ø fifty-three week period

	Gross Domestic Product (Expenditure estimates)	Index of Industrial Production	Consumers' Income and Expenditure				Fixed Capital Expenditure					Increase in Stocks			
							Total	Selected Components				Total	Selected Components		
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales		Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1963 prices		at current prices		at 1963 prices	at 1966 prices	at 1963 prices					at 1963 prices			
Base of index £m in base year	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963	1966	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963				
	26,973		21,763	20,127	20,127	11,372	4,912	1,070	994	944	1,752	Series in £ million			
1966	111	113.2	122	121	108	100.0	124	128	115	128	125	254	143	25	17
1967	113	113.9	127	126	110	101.4	133	124	122	138	142	184	−37	13	22
1968	116	119.8	136	135	112	103.6	139	131	144	145	142	158	23	75	41
1969	118	122.9	143	143	113	103.0	138	140	148	132	132	346	232	26	27
1970	120	124.1	156	155	116	104.2	140	152	157	119	136	260	214	42	13
1971	122	125.0 r	172	171	119	104.8	142	141	160	121	144	51	−153	−5	36
1970 1st qtr	117	123.7 r	149	148	114	103.3	135	145	146	114	133	−25	42	1	−41
2nd qtr	121	123.4 r	155	153	116	104.2	143	153	163	119	137	103	55	12	14
3rd qtr	120	124.4 r	159	158	117	104.6	140	154	156	121	134	104	44	7	—
4th qtr	122	124.9 r	163	160	117	104.7	143	157	165	120	139	83	72	23	15
1971 1st qtr	118	124.4 r	164	161	115	102.1	138	146	148	114	146	82	41	2	−44
2nd qtr	121	125.3 r	170	170	119	104.4	142	139	164	122	141	−58	−114	12	38
3rd qtr	123	125.5 r	175	175	120	105.5	142	144	165	122	141	−36	−59	−12	6
4th qtr	124	124.8 r	179	178	121	107.4	144	134	163	127	147	63	−21	−6	36
1972 1st qtr		121.6 r				106.5		137 p	161 p				−90 p	−2 p	−29½p
1971 Oct		125.1 r				108.4									
Nov		124.8 r				106.8									
Dec.		124.5 r				107.1									
1972 Jan		124.8 r				107.0									
Feb		113.5 r				106.0									
Mar		126.6 r				106.6									
Apr		127.7				108.2									

	Orders	Prices and Costs					Labour			Trade (§)		Balance of Payments current balance
	Engineering and electrical goods† orders on hand (end period)	Retail price Index		Wholesale price index: all manufacturing industry§§		Basic hourly wage rates (all industries and services)‡	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	Exports(¶)	Imports(‖)	
	at 1963 prices	Index‡	% increase on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used‡	Manufactured products: home sales‡		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
Base of index £m in base year	Dec 1963	Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956	Series in thousands			1963 4,282	1963 4,362	Series in £ million
1966	115	116.5	*3.9*	108.0	109.6	168.5	323	255	24,835	121	120	83
1967	106	119.4	*2.5*	107.5	110.9	175.3	512	174	24,476	120	130	−298
1968	106	125.0	*4.7*	117.3	115.3	187.3	541	188	24,331	146	159	−291
1969	117	131.8	*5.4*	121.4	119.8	197.4	535	200	24,304	165	165	443
1970	125	140.2	*6.4*	126.2	127.7	217.7	573	186	24,135	184	181	611
1971	114	153.4	*9.4*	132.4	137.7	246.4	744	129		207	197	979
1970 1st qtr	118	136.2	*5.0*	126.3	124.2	209.0	557	194	24,275	181	171	218
2nd qtr	122	139.5	*5.8*	126.1	126.6	214.0	563	188	24,138	183	183	114
3rd qtr	123	141.1	*6.9*	124.9	128.7	219.5	583	185	24,072	175	178	75
4th qtr	125	144.0	*7.7*	127.3	131.4	228.3	586	176	24,054	199	190	204
1971 1st qtr	120	147.9	*8.6*	129.7	134.4	237.5	642	150	23,824	186	189	100
2nd qtr	116	153.2	*9.8*	133.1	137.2	242.4	713	128	23,782	214	199	283
3rd qtr	117	155.3	*10.1*	133.9	139.2	248.6	782	119	23,639	217	197	354
4th qtr	114	157.3	*9.2*	132.9	140.0	257.0	836	118		213	202	242
1972 1st qtr		159.7	*8.0*	134.1	141. 6	265.9	877	124		207	214	30
1971 Oct	116	158.4	*9.4*	132.3	139.8	250.7	813	118		216	202	
Nov	114	157.3	*9.2*	132.8	139.9	257.8	840	120		200	197	
Dec	114	158.1	*9.0*	133.6	140.3	262.6	855	116		222	208	
1972 Jan		159.0	*8.2*	134.8	141.2	265.2	872	119		208	204	
Feb		159.8	*8.1*	133.7	141.6	265.6	872	126		212	217	
Mar		160.3	*7.6*	133.8	142.0	266.9	886	126		202	221	
Apr		161.8	*6.3*	135.0 p	142.8 p	268.4 p	891	128		210 p	220 p	
May				134.8 p	143.5 p		828 p	133 p		210 p	218 p	

(†) New series covering SIC Orders VII-IX; previous series also included part of Order XI. (‡) Not seasonally adjusted.
(§) On a balance of payments basis. (‖) Includes payments for United States military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments.
(¶) Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowances for factors affecting recording.
(§§) This now includes food industries.

Monthly report on the economic situation

The following report on the economic situation, prepared by HM Treasury, will be published in 'Economic Trends' for June at the end of the month. Unless otherwise stated, this report is based on seasonally adjusted data.

General assessment

ALTHOUGH a firm view of the development of the economy in the current quarter is not yet possible, the information available points to increased buoyancy. The volume of retail sales in April was above the first quarter average as were new car registrations which, on preliminary indications rose substantially further in May. In the labour market the seasonally adjusted total of wholly unemployed (excluding school-leavers)—after rising by about 4,000 in April—fell by 62,000 in May to the lowest level since October last year. The number of unfilled adult vacancies rose by around 7,000 between March and May.

Detailed estimates of national income and expenditure in the first quarter of 1972 are not yet available, but domestic product is provisionally assessed to have been at a lower level than in the preceding half-year. Consumers' expenditure was at about the same level as in the second half of 1971, the volume of exports of goods and services is estimated to have been around 3 per cent lower, while preliminary estimates show that there was a sharp fall in investment in stocks in the first quarter. As for fixed investment, the total of expenditure by manufacturing industry and the distributive and service trades in the first quarter was little changed from the level in the preceding quarter, but was lower than the level in the second half of last year. On the output side, industrial production on present estimates was about 3 per cent below the average in the preceding half-year, while output in the service industries was probably little changed. The expenditure and output indicators, however, include the effects of the coal strike and power cuts and after allowing for this, the underlying level of domestic product will have been considerably stronger than suggested by the indicators.

Mainly as a result of increases in local authority rents, local rates and water charges in England and Wales and in prices of some seasonal foods, the all-items retail price index (not seasonally adjusted) usually shows a considerable seasonal rise each April. In April this year, the index rose by about 1 per cent to be 6.3 per cent higher than a year earlier. This was an appreciably smaller rise than in April 1970 and 1971, reflecting in particular a fall in the food component of the index in April this year as compared with rises in 1970 and 1971. In the six months to April, the rise in the index was about half that in the same months a year earlier. The index which excludes seasonal food prices also rose by around 1 per cent in April when the increase over six months earlier was 6¼ per cent at an annual rate.

With relatively few workers affected by pay settlements, the index of hourly wage rates (not seasonally adjusted) showed a small increase in April. In the three months to April wage rates rose by 1¼ per cent. In this period there have been major settlements in both the public and private sectors. The majority of settlements, however, have been in the public sector; of the 38 settlements in the public sector since the coal mining settlement, two related to the coal industry, and of the other 36, five were above 10 per cent, nine were above 9 per cent, and more than half were below 8 per cent. The average of all public sector settlements was under 9 per cent.

Demand and activity

Although too much significance should not be put on one month's figures it seems likely that there has been renewed growth in consumers' expenditure following the pause in the first quarter. New car registrations in April were 4 per cent higher than the average in the first quarter while the volume of retail sales is estimated to have been 1½ per cent higher. (The seasonal adjustment of the volume of retail sales in March and April is particularly difficult this year because of the timing of Easter, but the March-April average was 1 per cent above the January-February average.) In the three months February to April, sales by clothing and footwear shops rose by 2 per cent above the average in the preceding three months and sales by durable goods shops were 1 per cent up on their earlier high level.

In the construction industries new orders rose substantially in the first quarter of 1972. The volume of orders for industrial construction was around 15 per cent higher than in the fourth quarter of 1971 and orders for public construction were 28 per cent higher. Total new orders for housing, however, were below the high fourth quarter level entirely reflecting a fall in new orders for public housing.

The level of stocks held by manufacturing industry, which fell in each of the last three quarters of 1971, showed a further fall of about £90 million (at 1963 prices) in the first quarter of this year. About half the fall in the latest quarter was in investment in stocks of finished goods, probably reflecting in greater part the drawing on stocks while production was dislocated by the power cuts in February. The level of stocks in the distributive trades in the first quarter of 1972 fell by about £30 million (at 1963 prices) with most of the fall being in retail distribution.

Fixed investment

Capital expenditure (at 1963 prices) in manufacturing industry in the first quarter of 1972 was about 2¼ per cent higher than in the preceding quarter, but after allowing for the different treatment of certain items, there was an estimated fall of about 1 per cent. Expenditure by the distributive and service industries was at much the same level as in the fourth quarter of 1971. The forecasts of capital expenditure provided to the Department of Trade and Industry in May shows that there has been some strengthening of investment intentions by some of the largest manufacturing firms since the preceding survey at the end of last year, but some weakening of intentions in the rest of manufacturing industry. On balance, the latest inquiry suggests that manufacturing investment in 1972 as a whole may be slightly lower than in 1971, but this is consistent with a recovery in the course of this year. In the distributive and service industries (excluding shipping) the inquiry suggests that capital expenditure may rise by about 5 per cent in 1972 with a further rise of the same magnitude in 1973.

Industrial production in March showed a strong recovery from the losses in February caused by the coal strike and power cuts. In the first quarter as a whole, the index of industrial production is provisionally estimated to have been about 2½ per cent below the level in the fourth quarter of 1971, and within the total the index of manufacturing production 2 per cent lower. But in January and March industrial production averaged about 1 per cent above the fourth quarter 1971 level and manufacturing production 1½ per cent higher.

The external position

In the first quarter of 1972, the United Kingdom current balance was in surplus by about £30 million. Visible trade was in deficit by around £120 million after being in surplus in the three preceding quarters. Visible trade in the first quarter of this year, however, was adversely influenced by the coal strike and associated power cuts which reduced exports and caused increased imports of coal. The surplus on invisible transactions is estimated at about £150 million, rather below the average in the second half of last year. The reduction on the invisibles balance is largely attributable to increased government expenditure on economic grants through the Overseas Development Administration and a fall in shipping earnings reflecting decreased demand for oil in Western Europe in the winter months.

The total currency inflow in the first quarter was £57 million. The current account (before seasonal adjustment) was in deficit by about £50 million; net identified investment and other capital inflows were also about £50 million. The balancing item representing unidentified flows indicated other inflows of the same order, which included a positive seasonal element. The currency realignment in December 1971 largely brought to an end the heavy inflows of short-term capital which occurred in 1971. Another factor was the operation since the Agreement of the wider margins of 2¼ per cent on either side of the middle rate, which allows larger fluctuations in the spot exchange rate than in the past.

The United Kingdom official reserves rose by $US 18 million (£7 million) during May to stand at $US 7,150 million (£2,744 million) at the end of the month.

There was a deficit on visible trade of £43 million in May. The level of exports was similar to that of April, whereas imports were

a little less. The value of exports in May was £751 million. Over the three-month period March to May their average value was 3 per cent below the level of the preceding three months, the most noticeable falls being in exports to the sterling area and in shipments of machinery and transport equipment. Imports in May were £794 million, and over the last three months they were 5 per cent higher than in the previous three-month period. The average deficit over the three months ended May was £59 million but this figure is influenced by the adverse effects of the miners' strike. Taking the first five months of this year as a whole, visible trade was in deficit by £42 million a month; with net invisible earnings estimated to have continued in surplus at about £50 million a month, the current account has remained in surplus over the period.

Financial developments

In the first calendar quarter of 1972 money stock (M3) increased by £975 million (4¾ per cent). There was a very large expansion in bank lending to the private sector—up by £1,415 million, about double the large increase of £710 million in the fourth quarter of 1971. Private individuals continued to increase their bank borrowing rapidly, but the largest part of the increase was accounted for by companies—although it seems doubtful whether much went to manufacturing firms. Inflows from abroad were no longer significant. Purchases of central government debt by the public, although much smaller than in the previous two quarters, exerted a contractionary influence. In the April banking month, money stock rose by £450 million (2¼ per cent). This was a slightly smaller increase than in the previous month, and the growth in the three months to April was 5 per cent.

In May, the combined reserve ratio of the London Clearing Banks fell from 14.9 per cent to 13.8 per cent, reflecting the sustained expansion in their advances. The combined overall reserve ratio of all the banks was 14.9 per cent in May, compared with 15.7 per cent in April.

New companies registered

BELOW are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during May 1972 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal Capital	Total	Public Companies	Private Companies
Not exceeding £100	3,255	—	3,255
Over £100 but under £1,000	132	—	132
£1,000 but under £10,000	835	—	835
£10,000 but under £50,000	164	—	164
£50,000 but under £100,000	11	—	11
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	14	—	14
£1,000,000 and over	1	—	1
Total number	4,412	—	4,412
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of Nominal Capital	9,158	—	9,158

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1971 and 1972

	1971		1972	
	Number	Nominal Capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal Capital £ thous.
January	2,684	10,440	4,008	8,032
February	2,323	3,961	3,745	12,111
March	3,136	7,720	4,045	10,671
April	3,210	16,525	4,182	9,931
May	3,088	5,233	4,412	9,158
June	3,569	7,317		
July	3,142	6,631		
August	3,483	6,559		
September	3,139	9,140		
October	3,490	61,353		
November	3,950	8,073		
December	3,748	8,484		
Total	38,962	151,436		

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in July

THIS notice is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in July. The dates are those which Departments, or other organisations concerned, are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

Publication date	Series	Method of release*	Source
July			
3 Mon.	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (May)	PN	DTI
	Retail trade (May)	PN	DTI
4 Tues.	UK Official Reserves (June)	PN	Treasury
	Capital issues and redemptions (June)	PN	Bank of England
	London clearing banks monthly statement (mid-June)	PN	CLCB
	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
6 Thurs.	Consolidated Fund and National Loans Fund (June)	London Gazette	Treasury
	Borrowing by local authorities (1st qtr.)	PN	CSO
7 Fri.	National Income and Expenditure (1st qtr.—revised)	PN	CSO
10 Mon.	Turnover of the catering trades (May)	PN	DTI
11 Tues.	Numbers of foreign visitors to Britain (May)	PN	DTI
	Weekly fuel statement	PN	CSO
12 Wed.	Index of industrial production (May)	PN	CSO
	UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets and reserve ratios (mid-June)	PN	Bank of England
13 Thurs.	UK overseas trade (June)	PN	DTI
	Turnover of the motor trades (May)	PN	DTI
	Wholesale price index numbers (June)	PN	DTI
	Capital expenditure by the manufacturing distributive and service industries (1st qtr.—revised)	T & I	DTI
	Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (1st qtr.—revised)	T & I	DTI
14 Fri.	Crude steel production (June)	PN	BSC/BISPA
	Building Societies receipts and loans (June)	PN	BSA
18 Tues.	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
19 Wed.	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (end June)	PN (1930 hrs.)	D of Employment
	Monthly index of average earnings (May)	PN (1930 hrs.)	D of Employment
20 Thurs.	Registered unemployed (July—prov.)	PN	D of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (July—prov.)	PN	D of Employment
	Appropriation account of companies (1st qtr.)	PN	CSO
	Net acquisition of financial assets—analysis by sector (1st qtr.)	PN	CSO
	Financial accounts of industrial and commercial company and personal sectors (1st qtr.)	PN	CSO
	Consumers' expenditure (2nd qtr. 1st preliminary estimate)	PN	CSO
21 Fri	Retail prices index (June)	PN (1930 hrs.)	D of Employment
	New vehicle registrations (June)	PN	D of Environment
23 Sun.	National Savings monthly progress report (June)	PN	DNS
25 Tues.	Weekly fuel statement	PN	DTI
26 Wed.	UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-June)	PN	Bank of England
	Electricity generation (June)	PN	DTI
27 Thirs.	Car and commercial vehicle production	PN	DTI
	Registered unemployed (final—June)	London Gazette	D of Employment
	Employment in production industries (May)	London Gazette	D of Employment
	Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (May)	London Gazette	D of Employment
	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (June)	London Gazette	D of Employment
28 Fri.	Bricks and cement production (June)	PN	D of Environment
31 Mon.	Slum clearances (2nd qtr.)	PN	D of Environment
	Housing starts and completions—June	PN	D of Environment
	House improvement grants (June)	PN	D of Environment
	Construction—new orders (May)	PN	D of Environment

* PN = Press Notice.

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United Kingdom trade in May

Summary

General assessment. In May, there was a deficit on visible trade of £43 million seasonally adjusted, making the average deficit over the three months ended May £59 million a month. This figure however is influenced by the adverse effects of the miners' strike. Taking the first five months of this year as a whole, visible trade was in deficit by £42 million a month; with net visible earnings estimated to have continued in surplus at about £50 million a month, the current account has remained in surplus over the period.

Exports. The value of exports in May was £751 million, seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis. Over the three-month period March to May, the average value of exports was £740 million, 3 per cent below the level of the preceding three months. In the period the most noticeable falls were in exports to the sterling area and in shipments of machinery and transport equipment.

Imports. At £794 million seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis, the value of imports in May was slightly less than in the previous two months. Over the last three months, imports were 5 per cent higher than in the previous period of three months; imports of fuels, industrial materials and finished manufactured goods all rose by around this rate. Between these periods, arrivals from Western Europe rose by 9 per cent.

Note: In arriving at the export total for May, the net allowance for factors affecting recording has been provisionally assessed as nil and in consequence no adjustment has been necessary. (See Note 1(e).)

TABLE 1. VISIBLE TRADE ON BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BASIS

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Exports (fob)††	Imports (fob)‡‡	Visible balance
1970	657	656	+ 1
1971	740	715	+25
1970 1st quarter	644	623	+21
2nd quarter	653	666	−13
3rd quarter	623	648	−25
4th quarter	709	690	+19
1971 1st quarter	665	687	−22
2nd quarter	762	724	+38
3rd quarter	774	715	+59
4th quarter	760	735	+25
1972 1st quarter r	740	779	−39
1971 December	794	757	+37
1972 January r	741	743	− 2
February r	756	790	−34
March r	721	804	−83
April p r	750	800	−50
May p	751	794	−43
1971 Dec.-Feb. 1972	764	763	+ 1
1972 Mar.-May p	740	799	−59

†† Includes balance of payments adjustments and allowance for factors affecting recording (see Table 2).
‡‡ Includes payments for US military aircraft and other balance of payments adjustments (see Table 3).
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.

TABLE 1A. Three-monthly averages ‖

	Exports (fob)††	Imports (fob)‡‡	Visible balance
1971 June	762	724	+38
July	759	716	+43
August	769	716	+53
September	774	715	+59
October	778	723	+55
November	761	729	+32
December	760	735	+25
1972 January	750	738	+12
February	764	763	+ 1
March	740	779	−39
April	742	798	−56
May	740	799	−59

‖ Average of month shown and two preceding months (see Note 1(d))

TABLE 2. EXPORTS

Seasonally adjusted values ¶ — £ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (fob) §§	Coverage adjustments	Net allowance for factors affecting recording†	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1970	672	−28	+13	657
1971	765	−33	+ 9	740
1970 1st quarter	657	−26	+13	644
2nd quarter	668	−29	+13	653
3rd quarter	636	−26	+13	623
4th quarter	725	−31	+15	709
1971 1st quarter	680	−29	+14	665
2nd quarter	780	−34	+15	762
3rd quarter	798	−34	+10	774
4th quarter	801	−35	− 5	760
1972 1st quarter r	776	−37	—	740
1971 December	832	−33	− 5	794
1972 January r	776	−35	—	741
February r	789	−33	—	756
March	763	−42	—	721
April p r	790	−40	—	750
May p	797	−46	—	751
1971 Dec.-Feb. 1972	799	−34	− 2	764
1972 March-May p	783	−43	—	740

¶ Components and totals are rounded independently.
§§ These values are derived from the recorded values in Table 4 by the standard seasonal adjustment process.
† See Note 1(e).
p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates

TABLE 3. IMPORTS

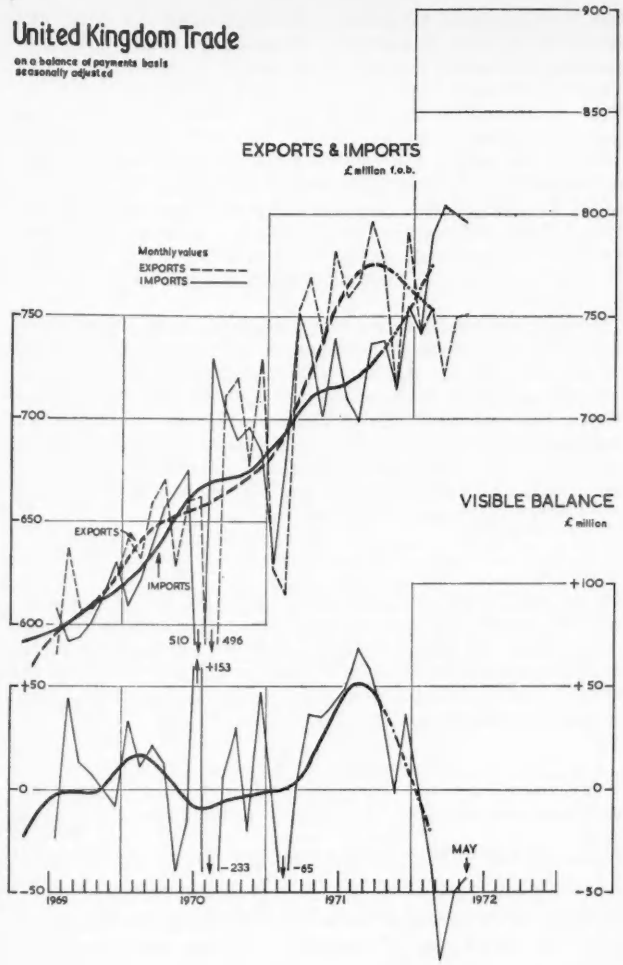
Seasonally adjusted values¶ — £ million per month

	Overseas trade statistics basis (cif) §§	Adjustments to balance of payments basis: US military aircraft Arrivals	US military aircraft Payments	Freight insurance and other valuation adjustments	Coverage adjustments	Balance of payments basis (fob)
1970	753	− 2	+ 1	−77	−19	656
1971	819	− 1	+ 0	−86	−18	715
1970 1st quarter	715	− 2	+ 0	−71	−19	623
2nd quarter	762	− 3	—	−76	−16	666
3rd quarter	740	− 1	+ 2	−78	−16	648
4th quarter	796	− 2	+ 1	−83	−23	690
1971 1st quarter	794	− 1	+ 2	−87	−20	687
2nd quarter	822	− 1	—	−87	−10	724
3rd quarter	817	− 1	—	−84	−18	715
4th quarter	845	− 0	—	−85	−25	735
1972 1st quarter r	882	—	+ 1	−84	−19	779
1971 December	862	—	—	−92	−13	757
1972 January r	843	—	—	−81	−19	743
February r	887	—	+ 2	−85	−15	790
March r	914	—	—	−87	−23	804
April p r	892	—	—	−86	− 6	800
May p	886	—	+ 1	−86	− 6	794
1971 Dec.-Feb. 1972	864	—	+ 1	−86	−16	763
1972 Mar.-May p	897	—	+ 0	−87	−12	799

¶ Components and totals are rounded independently.
§§ These values are derived from the recorded values in Table 4 by the standard seasonal adjustment process.
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.

Business Statistics Office

A booklet giving a general account of the background and activities of the Business Statistics Office is available from the Business Statistics Office, Lime Grove, Ruislip, Middlesex HA4 8RS Tel. 01-866 8771, ext. 17 or 123.



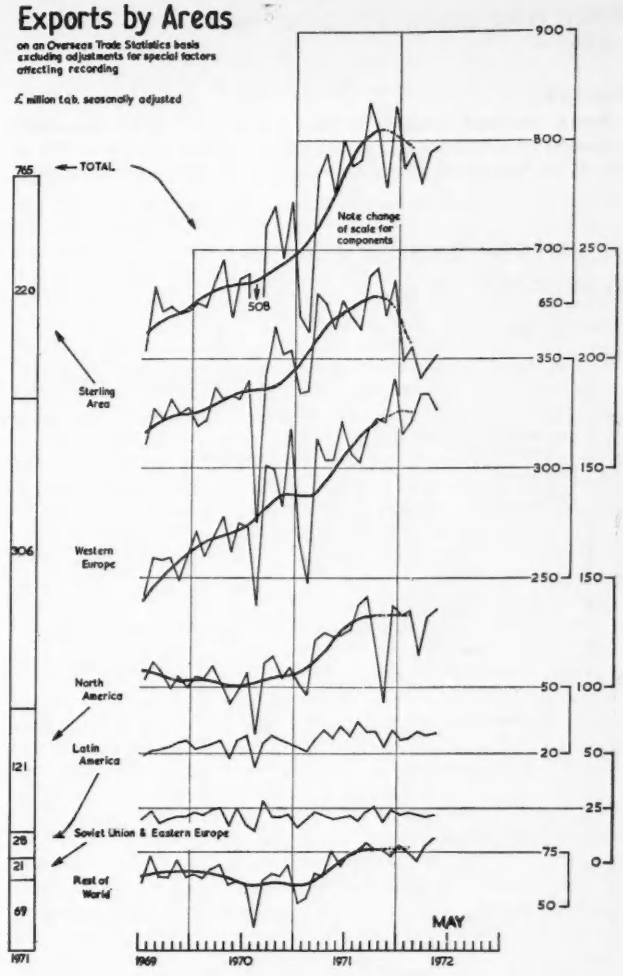


TABLE 4. Recorded values
Overseas trade statistics basis

£ million per month

	Exports fob **	Imports cif	
		Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.
1970 1st quarter	649.5	715.4	713.5
2nd quarter	688.0	785.0	781.8
3rd quarter	608.5	719.3	718.8
4th quarter	741.0	792.5	790.4
1971 1st quarter	673.4	811.3	809.9
2nd quarter	794.9	829.3	828.4
3rd quarter	767.4	790.0	789.3
4th quarter	822.9	847.3	847.2
1972 1st quarter	770.7	905.7	905.5
March	781.6	990.4	990.4
April r	758.0	865.0	865.0
May p	877.9	933.6	933.6

** No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.

TABLE 5. EXPORTS: AREAS§
Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values** £ million fob per month

	Total	Sterling area ***	Western Europe: Total	Western Europe: EEC	Western Europe: EFTA	North America	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of world ***
1971	765	220	306	162	116	121	28	21	69
2nd quarter	780	222	310	166	118	123	30	20	72
3rd quarter	798	224	309	164	114	135	31	21	75
4th quarter	801	232	328	174	124	119	28	23	75
1972 1st quarter	776	199	324	173	122	128	28	22	75
March	763	191	334	177	128	116	30	22	71
April p	790	197	334	178	126	132	28	21	78
May p	797	202	326	172	127	135	29	22	81
1971 Dec.-Feb. 1972	799	214	326	174	122	134	28	23	75
1972 Mar.-May p	783	197	331	176	127	127	29	22	77

§ See Note 1(b).
** No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.
*** See Note 1(f).
p Provisional estimates.

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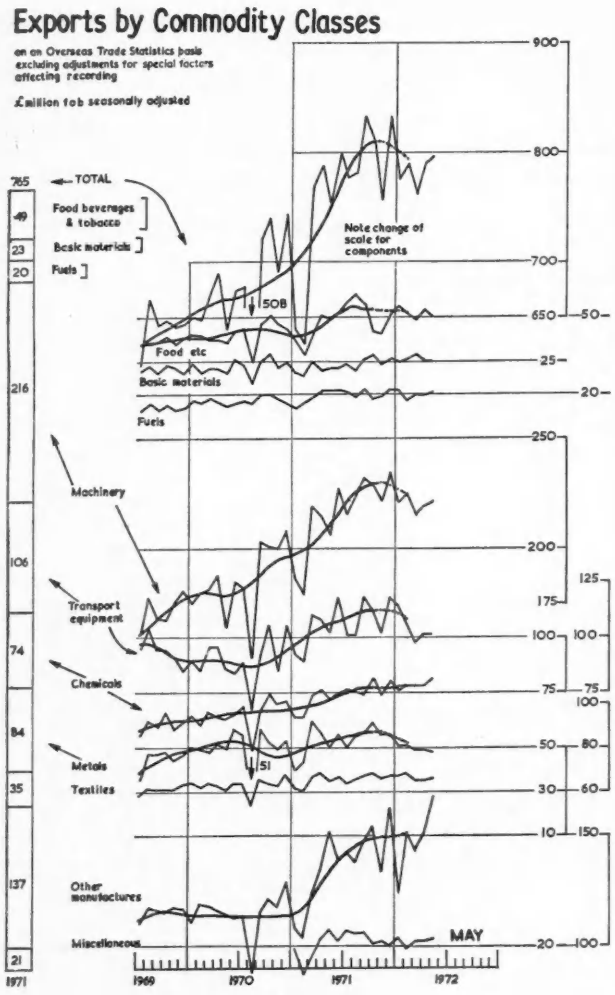
UNITED KINGDOM TRADE IN MAY
continued

Exports

General comment. Exports in May were £751 million seasonally adjusted on a balance of payments basis, a level similar to that of April. In the period March to May exports were 3 per cent lower than in the preceding three months reflecting a reduction in exports to the sterling area and a fall in the deliveries of machinery and transport equipment. Exports in this period have, however, been adversely affected by the miners' strike.

Market pattern.§ In the period March to May exports to the sterling area were 8 per cent lower than in the preceding three months. This decline was associated with lower deliveries to most sterling area markets especially Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. Exports to North America, which have been distorted by the United States east-coast dock strike, fell by 5 per cent between the latest two three-monthly periods. Over the same period, exports to Western Europe rose by 1 per cent with exports to EFTA increasing by 5 per cent.

Commodity pattern.§ Exports of manufactured goods fell by nearly 3 per cent between the three months ended May and the previous three months, a fall that was almost entirely associated with a weakening in exports of machinery and transport equipment. Within this commodity group deliveries of road motor vehicles declined by 14 per cent and exports of non-electrical machinery by 10 per cent. Exports of non-manufactured goods between the same two periods were little changed although deliveries of food, beverages and tobacco fell by nearly 4 per cent.



Imports

General comment. In May, imports totalled £794 million seasonally adjusted, a little less than in the previous two months. Arrivals of coal declined still further and at nearly £5 million were only a little above the monthly average in 1971. Over the past three months, imports have averaged £799 million a month, an increase of 5 per cent on the previous three-monthly period.

A library for exporters

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are available for reference in the Department of Trade and Industry Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, EC4M 7HU. A modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes, it has a reading room for visitors, and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of overseas manufacturers. The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays (Tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 368 or Telex No. 886143).

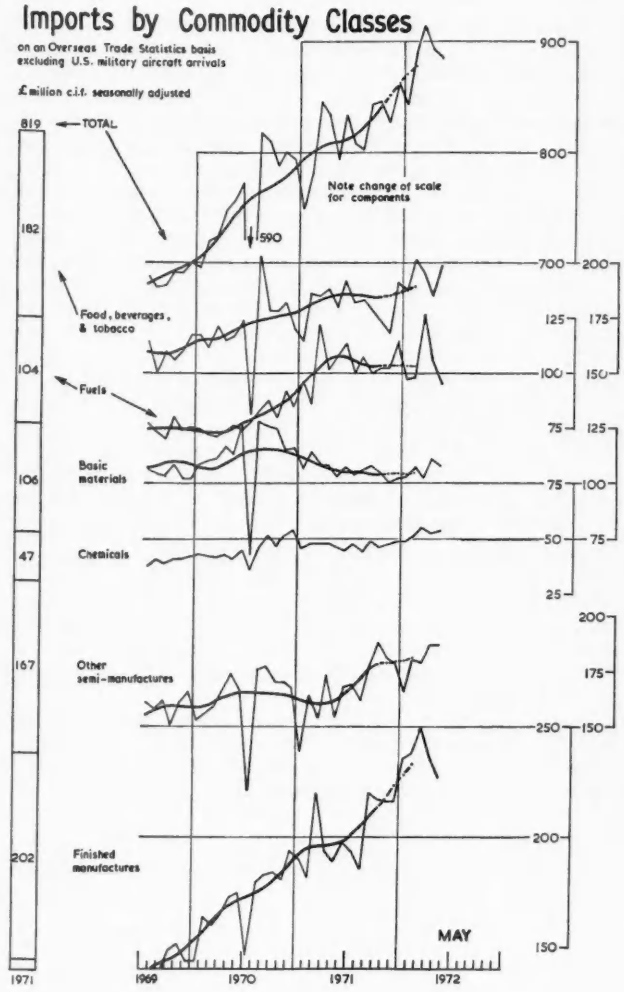
TABLE 6. EXPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES § Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values** — £ million fob per month

					Manufactures									
						Machinery and transport equipment								
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous
1971	765	49	23	20	652	322	216	82	24	74	84	35	137	21
2nd quarter	780	51	22	22	664	329	216	85	24	74	84	37	141	24
3rd quarter	798	58	24	21	668	332	224	82	25	75	84	35	142	26
4th quarter	801	46	26	20	690	336	228	87	24	78	88	37	150	21
1972 1st quarter	776	52	26	20	662	325	220	73	33	77	81	36	139	21
March	763	49	28	20	653	314	215	64	35	78	79	35	143	22
April	790	53	25	20	667	323	219	73	28	79	79	35	151	22
May p	797	50	25	21	675	322	221	77	24	81	78	36	168	23
1971 Dec.-Feb. 1972	799	53	26	20	683	339	227	83	29	78	83	37	146	21
1972 Mar.-May p	783	51	26	20	665	319	208	71	29	79	79	35	154	22

§ See Note 1(b).
** No adjustment has been made in this table for special factors affecting the recording of exports.
p Provisional estimates.

Commodity pattern.§ Imports of nearly all major commodity groups except food, beverages and tobacco increased by about 5 per cent between December-February and March-May. Imports of road motor vehicles, which now make up almost one-sixth of imports of finished manufactures, rose by 15 per cent. Imports of food, beverages and tobacco showed little change overall, but imports of beverages continued to rise while imports of tobacco fell back following their recovery after the ending of the United States dock strike; arrivals of dairy products also decreased.



Sources of imports.§ Between the two latest three-monthly periods, imports from Western Europe increased by 9 per cent. Imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe also rose sharply, but arrivals from the sterling area, North America and the rest of the world were all slightly lower.

Notes

1(a) Trade figures on a balance of payments basis. The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a balance of payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly Overseas Trade Statistics. These adjustments are summarised in Tables 2 and 3 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to United Kingdom owners) or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of United States military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special United States Exim Bank credit. (The values involved are now small.) All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual 'Pink Book', *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1971* (Table 7 and pp. 63-7) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated November 4, 1970.

Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payments basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.

1(b). The adjustments described at Note 1(a) are made only for the monthly totals of exports and imports, and cannot be estimated for the area and commodity analyses of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 5 to 8 are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis and correspond with the totals given in the first columns of Tables 2 and 3. Whereas comment on total trade relates to total exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and commodity patterns of trade in this article are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 5 to 8. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) Visible balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(a) above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisional and liable to revision.

The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a

§ See Note 1(b).

(*continued on next page*)

TABLE 7. IMPORTS: COMMODITY CLASSES§ Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values

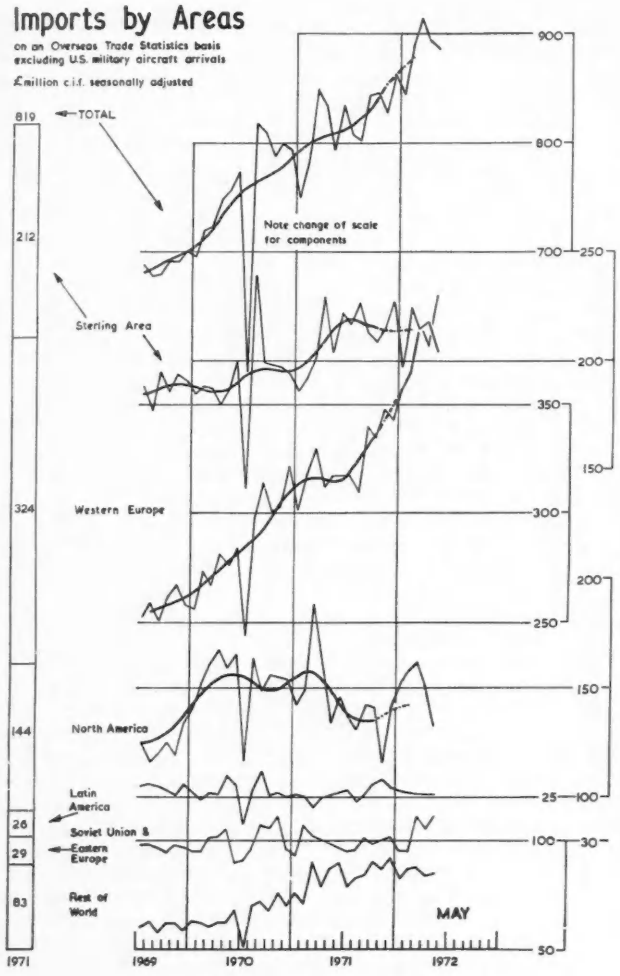
£ million cif per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Industrial materials				Finished manufactures		Miscellaneous
					Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.	
1971	819	819	182	104	321	106	47	167	203	202	10
2nd quarter	822	821	187	107	319	106	47	165	195	194	11
3rd quarter	817	817	181	102	322	106	47	169	201	200	10
4th quarter	845	845	177	106	334	103	48	183	216	216	14
1972 1st quarter	882	881	195	107	330	104	52	175	241	241	9
March	914	914	195	126	335	102	55	179	250	250	10
April	892	892	185	105	351	111	53	187	236	236	10
May p	886	886	199	95	349	108	54	187	227	227	9
1971 Dec.-Feb. 1972	864	864	193	103	329	104	50	175	230	230	11
1972 Mar.-May p	897	897	193	109	345	107	54	184	238	238	10

§ See Note 1(b).
p Provisional estimates.

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE IN MAY
continued

seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months.



1(d) Trends. Even after allowing for seasonal influences, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on underlying movements in the most recent past is to take averages of three months. These averages, for the month in question and the two preceding months, are given in Table 1A. Although they are still sensitive to irregular movements in the monthly figures and to special influences, they are markedly less variable than the monthly figures. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort the flow of trade, the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

1(e) Recording of exports. The new system for the documentation of exports to ensure their full recording has applied to goods shipped from October 25, 1971 (see *Trade and Industry*, August 19, 1971).

The first assessments of the new scheme indicated that it had achieved an appreciable reduction in under-recording by the end of the year, though the shortfall had not entirely disappeared. The amount of the shortfall was estimated to be small and no alteration has been made in this regard to the figures published for the closing months of 1971, for which it has been assumed that recording was virtually complete. The same assumption has been made for the period since the beginning of 1972 and investigations which have been carried out this year support this for the early part of 1972. The assumption will be kept under review in the light of continuing checks, and should it subsequently appear necessary, adjustments will be made to the figures already published.

There was a speeding-up in the submission of documents in the second half of 1971, associated with the introduction of the new recording scheme; the timing of the flow of documents has not shown any unusual features this year, and no adjustment has been necessary for this aspect in recent months. Adjustment to the figures for factors affecting recordings are shown in Table 2 and explained in the notes given in previous articles.

1(f) Libya and the sterling area. In December 1971 Libya left the sterling area. In consequence, beginning with the article on the January 1972 trade figures, details of trade with Libya, both for this year and for all earlier periods, have been excluded from the sterling area and included with the series headed 'Rest of the World' in Tables 5 and 8 of the article (the tables showing export and import area statistics).

2. Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports will be published on June 27† and further analysis of the figures will be found in Tables 125 to 142 in the *Monthly Digest* for July 1972‡, due to be published in the second week of August.

† Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, May 1972, published by HMSO, price £1.85 (annual subscription £25.05).
‡ Monthly Digest of Statistics, published by HMSO, price 60p (annual subscription £7.75).

TABLE 8. IMPORTS: AREAS § Overseas trade statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif per month

	Total	Total excluding US military aircraft, etc.	Sterling area ***	Western Europe	North America		Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of world ***
					Total	Excluding US military aircraft, etc.			
1971	819	819	212	324	145	144	26	29	83
2nd quarter	822	821	219	316	147	146	26	29	85
3rd quarter	817	817	219	322	137	136	26	27	82
4th quarter	845	845	217	342	133	133	31	30	91
1972 1st quarter	882	881	212	369	157	157	27	30	86
March	914	914	215	386	161	161	26	41	88
April	892	892	218	377	150	150	26	35	84
May p	886	886	204	400	133	133	26	41	85
1971 Dec.-Feb. 1972	864	864	216	355	151	150	28	27	87
1972 Mar.-May p	897	897	213	388	148	148	26	39	86

§ See Note 1(b).
*** See Note 1(f).
p Provisional estimates.

United Kingdom balance of payments in the first quarter of 1972

The following is a summary of an article prepared by the Central Statistical Office on the United Kingdom balance of payments. A more detailed discussion of recent trends in the United Kingdom balance of payments will be published in 'Economic Trends' later this month.

Current balance

The current account is estimated to have been in surplus by about £30 million, seasonally adjusted, in the first quarter of 1972. The surplus was small mainly because of the swing from surplus to deficit of visible trade, but the surplus on invisibles was also a little lower than in recent quarters. The deficit on visible trade occurred mainly in March when the after effects of the coal miners' strike and associated electricity cuts led, through reduced production, to lower exports and also to increased imports of coal. The reduced surplus on invisibles was mainly the result of special economic grants abroad by the government and a larger deficit on the shipping account.

Total currency flow

The total currency inflow in the first quarter was £57 million. The current account (before seasonal adjustment) was in deficit by about £50 million; net identified investment and other capital inflows were also about £50 million. The balancing item representing unidentified flows indicated other inflows of the same order, which included a positive seasonal element. The currency realignment in December 1971 largely brought to an end the heavy inflows of short-term capital which occurred in 1971. Another factor was the operation since the Agreement of the wider margins of 2¼ per cent on either side of the middle rate, which allows larger fluctuations in the spot exchange rate than in the past.

Investment and other capital flows

Identified investment and other capital transactions showed a small net inflow in the first quarter of 1972 following the very large inflows during 1971. The main feature of the first quarter was the outflow of over £350 million for private investment overseas, nearly twice the quarterly average in 1971. The increase was mainly in portfolio investment financed by foreign currency borrowing by United Kingdom banks. There was also an inflow of about £200 million into exchange reserves in sterling of overseas countries due particularly to the seasonal balance of payments surplus of the overseas sterling area countries. Overseas investment in the United Kingdom, both public and private sectors, amounted to approaching £250 million; there was a marked increase in investment in the public sector, which took the form of increased investment in British government securities, but investment in the private sector was lower than in recent quarters.

Official financing

In addition to the currency inflow of £57 million, there was a further allocation of £124 million of special drawing rights and total official financing benefited by £181 million. Net transactions with overseas monetary authorities in the quarter were small and the inflow into the official reserves was £191 million.

SUMMARY BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

£ million

	1969	1970	1971	1971				1972
				1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.
A. *Current account*				Seasonally adjusted				
Visible trade	−141	+ 7	+ 297	− 66	+113	+176	+ 74	−118
Invisibles	+584	+ 604	+ 682	+ 166	+170	+178	+168	+148
Current balance	+443	+ 611	+ 979	+ 100	+283	+354	+242	+ 30
B. *Currency flow and official financing*				Not seasonally adjusted				
Current balance	+443	+ 611	+ 979	+ 51	+338	+331	+259	− 50
Investment and other capital flows	− 97	+ 578	+1,858	+ 626	+306	+474	+452	+ 54
Balancing item	+397	+ 98	+ 391	+ 296	− 10	−137	+242	+ 53
Total Currency flow	+743	+1,287	+3,228	+ 973	+634	+668	+953	+ 57
Allocation of special drawing rights (+)	−	+ 171	+ 125	+ 125	—	—	—	+124
Gold subscription to IMF (−)	—	− 38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of above	+743	+1,420	+3,353	+1,098	+634	+668	+953	+181
Financed as follows:								
Net transactions with overseas monetary authorities	−699	−1,295	−1,817	− 894	−508	− 92	−323	+ 10
Official reserves (drawings on, +; additions to, −) (1)	− 44	− 125	−1,536	− 204	−126	−576	−630	−191

(1) From August 23, 1971, valued in sterling at the rates at which transactions occurred (see Technical Note in December 1971 issue of Economic Trends).

Monthly Digest of Statistics

Prepared by the Central Statistical Office in collaboration with the Statistics Division of Government Departments, this digest is designed to provide industrialists and business executives with invaluable statistics relating to the economic situation in the United Kingdom. It contains a regular series of detailed statistics on a wide range of subjects which include the following:

Labour, Fuel and Power, External Trade, Wages and Prices, Industrial Production, Industrial Materials, Finance.

Price **50p** (*by post* 68½p). Annual Subscription **£7.75** including postage. and a copy of the Definitions of items and units employed in the Digest.

Government publications can be purchased from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers.

HMSO

Trends in invisible transactions

THE net surplus on invisibles is provisionally estimated at £148 million in the first quarter of 1972, somewhat less than the net surplus in the fourth quarter of 1971 and the quarterly average net surplus during 1971.

Exceptional economic grants abroad by the government played an important part in the reduction in the net surplus. Government expenditure abroad was nearly £20 million greater than on average in the second half of 1971, with additional grants of economic aid by the Overseas Development Administration, including £14 million to India for help with Pakistan refugees in response to the United Nations world appeal, and £3 million to Malta.

Within private services, there was a larger deficit on the shipping account in the first quarter than in the previous quarter, and a smaller surplus on the travel account. The former arose from a fall in shipping earnings due almost entirely to lower than expected demand for oil in the Northern hemisphere in the winter months, with a consequent lowering of the volume transported. Charter rates, to which earnings are partly linked, therefore fell away, while tanker debits remained high because the oil companies were still contracted for many charters at earlier high prices. The smaller surplus in the travel account reflected a strong increase in United Kingdom expenditure on travel abroad, influenced by the growing popularity of off-peak winter holidays.

On the other hand, increased receipts from 'Other services' (including financial and allied services and commissions received by United Kingdom agents on imports into this country) partly offset the deterioration in the shipping and travel accounts. In addition, net receipts of interest, profits and dividends recovered from their fall between the third and fourth quarters of 1971. Credits, especially in respect of direct investment and of oil and other investment, rose by some £15 million between the fourth quarter of 1971 and the first quarter of 1972, though this series is subject to considerable irregular fluctuation. Debits rose only slowly, with some falling back in direct investment debits, probably due in part to losses of profits arising from the coal strike.

Notes and definitions

Additional details on particular categories of invisibles can be found in the following articles in *Trade and Industry*.

Civil Aviation (March 16, 1972).
Travel (October 28, 1971; also Business Monitor M6 'Overseas Travel and Tourism').
Direct Investment (March 23, 1972; also Business Monitor M4 'Overseas Transactions').
Films and Television (August 5, 1971).
Royalties, etc. (March 30, 1972).

Shipping. A description of the methods of valuing earnings from freight of United Kingdom tanker operators is given in the United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1971 (p. 68).

The entries for **Travel** relate to the expenditure of holiday, business and other visitors. They exclude fares (except international rail fares, which are included).

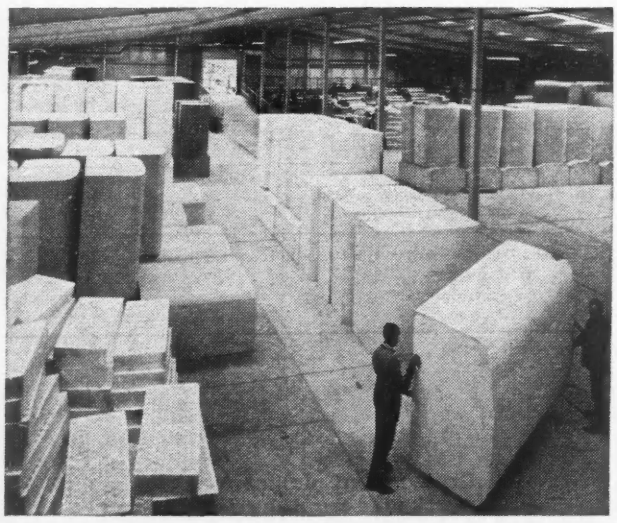
Credits for **Financial and allied services** include the overseas earnings on banking and insurance (except those of overseas branches, subsidiaries and associates, or on overseas portfolios, which are included under 'interest, profits and dividends'); merchanting profits on third-country trade; and overseas earnings of the Baltic Exchange, Lloyd's Register of Shipping, the Stock Exchange, and other financial intermediaries.

Interest, profits and dividends are after deduction of taxes. The whole of the profits earned on direct investment are taken into account, a contra balance of payments entry under 'private investment' being made in respect of unremitted profits. 'Other' includes interest payments and receipts on inter-government loans and other official investment; charges on drawings from the IMF; interest on external liabilities and claims; interest on trade credit; income from real estate owned abroad (other than through the overseas subsidiaries of property companies); and income from trust funds invested abroad.

The entries for **Government services** relate predominantly to military, administrative and diplomatic expenditure.

Official **transfer** payments include economic and military grants to other countries, and subscriptions to international organisations.

Private transfers include gifts, legacies, workers' remittances, and the transfer of assets by migrants.



The first wave in a tide of European investment approaching Scotland was symbolised in the extension to the Glasgow factory of Kay-Metzeler Ltd., said Lord Taylor of Gryfe, chairman of the Committee for European Investment in Scotland, when opening the 27,000 sq. ft. extension recently. The new package of incentives from the Government could not be bettered by any country, he said. The firm, which has its main factory in Cheshire, manufactures flexible urethane foams, and the Scottish caravan and bedding industries are among the outlets of the Glasgow factory. The picture shows the new 20,000 sq. ft. block store at Glasgow.

Detailed statistics of UK overseas trade

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports and commodities and, for many of them, the most important countries of consignment. The information in these statistics is a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has about 6,000 commodity headings); there are 188 specified countries for consignment. The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service. Applications should be made to the Statistical Office, Bill of Entry Section, HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue; Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or ext. 314 or 315 for Exports; Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).

INVISIBLES

£ million

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1971† 1st qtr.	1971† 2nd qtr.	1971† 3rd qtr.	1971† 4th qtr.	1972† 1st qtr.
CREDITS:										
Private services:										
Shipping:										
Freight and fares	699	844	838	1,095						
Charter payments	58	73	77	127						
Disbursements of overseas shipping	120	131	136	149						
Total	877	1,048	1,051	1,371	1,607	406	406	391	404	386
Civil aviation										
Fares, freight, etc.	152	178	218	234						
Disbursements of overseas airlines	47	57	69	82						
Total	199	235	287	316	354	78	88	93	95	94
Travel:	236	282	359	433	491	114	118	127	132	137
Other services:										
Financial and allied	162	232	300	372						
Films and television	49	46	43	28						
Royalties, etc.	78	104	112	134						
Miscellaneous	473	527	580	634						
Total	762	909	1,035	1,168	1,263	310	313	317	323	341
Total private services§	2,074	2,474	2,732	3,288	3,715	908	925	928	954	958
Interest, profits and dividends:										
Direct investment	438	568	650	682	709	169	183	184	173	182
Portfolio investment	145	164	161	171	167	42	39	43	43	38
Oil and other	401	383	531	512	565	141	139	147	138	149
Total	984	1,115	1,342	1,365	1,441	352	361	374	354	369
Private transfers	143	161	176	182	189	47	47	47	48	49
Government services	36	44	48	51	55	15	14	14	12	18
Total credit	3,237	3,794	4,298	4,886	5,400	1,322	1,347	1,363	1,368	1,394
DEBITS:										
Private services:										
Shipping:										
Freight and fares	218	280	301	376						
Charter payments	344	385	399	640						
Disbursement abroad	325	360	371	450						
Total	887	1,025	1,071	1,466	1,672	428	430	408	406	406
Civil aviation										
Freight, fares etc.	82	103	122	133						
Disbursements abroad	90	103	124	146						
Total	172	206	246	279	310	71	73	79	87	85
Travel:	274	271	324	385	438	109	107	108	114	129
Other services:										
Films and television	22	22	28	17						
Royalties, etc.	67	87	100	111						
Miscellaneous	277	326	359	385						
Total	366	435	487	513	558	124	143	142	149	151
Total, private services§	1,699	1,937	2,128	2,643	2,978	732	753	737	756	771
Interest, profits and dividends‡										
Direct investment	216	329	308	345	366	88	85	95	98	92
Portfolio investment	85	96	100	113	120	32	34	34	35	39
Oil and other	298	349	432	417	434	115	108	105	106	114
Total	599	774	840	875	935	235	227	234	239	245
Transfers:										
Private	186	221	231	227	229	53	58	59	59	61
Official	188	179	177	172	186	46	45	50	45	68
Government services	311	331	338	365	390	90	94	105	101	101
Total debits	2,983	3,442	3,714	4,282	4,718	1,156	1,177	1,185	1,200	1,246
NET BALANCES:										
Private services	+375	+537	+604	+645	+737	+176	+172	+191	+198	+187
Interest, profits and dividends	+385	+341	+502	+490	+506	+117	+134	+140	+115	+124
Private transfers	− 43	− 60	− 55	− 45	− 40	− 6	− 11	− 12	− 11	− 12
Government transfer payments	−188	−179	−177	−172	−186	− 46	− 45	− 50	− 45	− 68
Government services	−275	−287	−290	−314	−335	− 75	− 80	− 91	− 89	− 83
Net invisible balance	+254	+352	+584	+604	+682	+166	+170	+178	+168	+148

‡An alternative breakdown is:

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1971† 1st qtr.	1971† 2nd qtr.	1971† 3rd qtr.	1971† 4th qtr.	1972 1st qtr.
Credits:										
Private sector	928	1,077	1,300	1,297	1,340	337	343	340	320	324
Public sector	56	38	42	68	101	15	18	34	34	45
Debits:										
Private sector	370	501	467	547	636	162	155	157	162	173
Public sector	229	273	373	328	299	73	72	77	77	72
Net balance:										
Private sector	+558	+576	+833	+750	+704	+175	+188	+183	+158	+153
Public sector	−173	−235	−331	−260	−198	− 58	− 54	− 43	− 43	− 29

† Seasonally adjusted
§ Including public corporations.

Index of industrial production for April

THE provisional estimate index of production for April 1972, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 127.7 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure is 128.7.

For the three months February to April 1972, it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 1.7 per cent lower than the figures for the preceding three months, November 1971 to January 1972; for manufacturing industries alone there was a decrease of 2.2 per cent.

The average index numbers of the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major groups in recent months.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally adjusted — 1963 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries												
			Total	Food, drink and tobacco				Chemicals and allied industries	Engineering and allied industries						
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products		Total	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	56	749	84	55	29	7	64	313	90	10	68	15	81	49
1967	113.9	89.1	114.2	110.8	108.6	115.0	116.3	130.4	115.6	123.1	123.1	129.1	90.0	106.3	105.0
1968	119.8	84.8	121.4	115.5	112.3	121.6	126.4	140.0	122.4	125.5	134.7	137.4	86.8	117.2	113.4
1969	122.9	80.3	125.6	118.9	115.9	124.8	139.3	148.7	127.4	131.3	146.6	144.0	85.4	119.7	119.4
1970	124.1	78.3	127.2	121.5	117.0	130.2	151.1	157.5	128.3	134.9	152.2	148.5	86.1	116.8	115.4
1971	125.0	79.7	126.9	123.0	118.1	132.4	157.8	160.3	127.6	132.7	156.3	155.1	83.7	115.4	107.6
1970 1st quarter	123.7	79.8	126.5	118.2	114.4	125.6	150.2	150.8	128.1	134.4	153.7	146.9	85.6	119.0	113.7
2nd quarter	123.4	79.3	126.2	121.3	115.4	132.6	145.5	158.2	127.2	134.6	156.6	147.4	84.7	113.9	114.6
3rd quarter	124.4	79.3	127.4	122.9	118.8	130.5	153.5	160.0	126.8	135.0	147.4	147.7	86.8	110.6	117.6
4th quarter	124.9	74.9	128.8	123.5	119.5	130.9	155.9	161.7	130.5	135.1	149.7	151.0	87.1	122.7	116.2
1971 1st quarter	124.4	81.5	126.6	121.3	116.9	129.7	157.8	159.3	126.3	134.0	158.5	154.5	86.1	111.1	104.0
2nd quarter	125.3	81.7	127.2	122.9	116.8	134.3	158.8	161.0	129.2	135.2	151.9	154.3	83.6	120.4	107.1
3rd quarter	125.5	80.0	127.1	123.7	119.6	131.5	154.1	158.4	127.6	131.6	158.5	153.7	83.1	116.3	110.0
4th quarter	124.8	75.6	126.7	123.8	118.4	134.1	161.0	164.7	127.5	130.2	156.0	157.7	82.0	115.0	109.8
1972 1st quarter	121.6	44.7	124.4	124.7	118.5	136.5	147.8	162.5	120.4				80.6	105.6	100.9
1971 October	125.1	81	126.4	123	119	131	152	160	129	132	156	155	82	119	113
November	124.8	74	126.3	125	120	134	170	165	126	130	156	158	82	110	107
December	124.5	71	127.0	123	115	137	162	169	128	129	156	160	82	116	110
1972 January	124.8	37	128.6	127	120	141	152	165	124	129	159	157	81	108	104
February	113.5	24	115.7	121	118	128	137	159	109				81	96	92
March	126.6	73	129.0	126	118	141	154	163	127				80	114	106
April	127.7	76	128.7	126	118	140	162	164	128				80	112	104
Nov.-Jan. (av.)	124.7	61	127.3	125	119	138	161	167	126	131*	157*	153*	82	111	107
Feb.-Apr. (av.)	122.6	58	124.5	124	118	136	151	162	122	129*	157*	158*	80	107	101

	Manufacturing industries (continued)												Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.						
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
Weights	60	46	14	88	56	4	27	29	19	10	21	59	25	127	68
1967	104.7	105.0	103.8	103.2	105.0	90.2	101.5	120.1	124.4	112.4	111.5	114.2	122.7	119.4	121.2
1968	111.1	111.2	110.8	113.1	119.2	93.3	103.7	127.3	130.3	121.8	118.5	118.3	135.2	121.8	128.2
1969	114.5	116.1	109.3	115.6	123.5	93.9	102.7	127.8	126.9	129.3	110.8	123.4	141.6	119.0	136.2
1970	114.8	116.6	109.2	116.6	124.9	92.9	103.1	125.2	122.4	130.3	113.6	120.5	145.6	115.7	143.8
1971	103.8	104.2	102.4	118.2	125.1	90.5	108.4	131.9	131.7	132.3	117.2	117.4	147.5	117.6	155.6
1970 1st quarter	116.3	118.8	108.7	115.1	123.2	91.6	102.1	122.3	116.9	132.0	106.3	123.6	144.2	115.0	146.1
2nd quarter	115.0	116.8	109.1	115.8	123.9	93.7	102.6	121.8	122.0	121.5	114.7	120.2	142.3	116.3	141.6
3rd quarter	113.7	115.6	107.5	117.7	126.8	93.6	102.6	128.8	126.4	133.1	112.9	121.4	146.2	116.4	143.6
4th quarter	113.9	114.4	112.1	117.8	125.9	92.8	105.0	127.9	123.7	135.3	116.3	116.6	149.7	113.9	143.8
1971 1st quarter	111.0	112.3	107.0	117.8	125.2	90.5	106.7	130.9	130.6	131.3	118.6	113.8	146.0	116.8	149.6
2nd quarter	102.0	102.1	101.4	117.5	124.3	90.1	107.6	132.8	131.1	135.7	116.9	118.7	149.1	117.8	154.1
3rd quarter	103.7	104.5	101.4	119.4	126.2	90.2	109.8	132.0	133.0	130.2	113.2	120.1	148.3	118.2	159.1
4th quarter	98.5	98.0	100.0	118.7	125.1	91.7	109.7	131.8	132.1	131.4	120.1	117.2	146.5	117.3	159.5
1972 1st quarter	93.6	92.5	98.7	128.3	119.9	90.1	105.5	127.7	128.7	125.7	124.0	120.3	153.4	120.6	155.7
1971 October	102	101	104	120	125	92	112	129	134	122	119	117	141		161
November	98	99	97	117	124	92	108	130	128	134	122	118	145		163
December	95	94	100	119	126	92	108	136	135	139	119	116	154		154
1972 January	109	107	115	121	127	90	111	138	139	138	125	121	155		162
February	78	77	82	105	109	90	98	110	106	116	124	117	151		149
March	94	94	94	117	124	90	107	135	141	123	123	125	155		155
April	101	102	98	118	124	90	110	138	141	133	120	125			169
Nov.-Jan. (av.)	101	100	104	119	126	91	109	135	134	137	122	119	147†		160
Feb.-Apr. (av.)	91	91	91	113	119	90	105	127	129	124	122	122	153†		158

† Latest available 3 months (January-March) and previous 3 months (October-December).
* Latest available 3 months (November-January) and previous 3 months (August-October).

Steel consumption and stocks in the first quarter of 1972

Consumption of steel

CONSUMPTION of finished steel in the first quarter of 1972 is now estimated at 3,907,000 tonnes (5,353,000 tonnes ingot equivalent) after adjustment for normal seasonal variation. This is a slight upward revision of the provisional figure published a month ago in respect of the same quarter. The decline in consumption from the level of the fourth quarter of 1971 can be attributed to the fall in output of manufacturing industry arising from the coal strike and power shortage. Details are given in Table 1.

Stocks held by merchants and consumers

The estimated change in seasonally adjusted stocks has been amended to show a fall of 25,000 tonnes (34,000 tonnes ingot equivalent), after allowance for seasonal movements. At a time when consumption is low, and stocks at 14 weeks' use still on the high side, a larger stock reduction would have been normal. The fact that most steel-using sectors show only a small fall or even a rise in stock levels suggests that during the coal strike consumers' use of steel was hindered more than their supplies, thereby preventing them from reducing stocks as much as they would have wished.

Note

Owing to an interruption in the statistics of steel deliveries by industry group in 1971, it has been impossible to give the corresponding allocation of consumption during 1971 in earlier notices. Data are now becoming available and estimates of consumption by industries are included in Table 1 for the first three quarters of 1971. Estimates for the fourth quarter will be available in the article for the second quarter of 1972.

TABLE 1. CONSUMPTION OF FINISHED STEEL BY USING INDUSTRY

Thousand tonnes

	1971				1972	1971				1972
	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr. p	1st qtr. p	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr. p	1st qtr. p
						Seasonally adjusted				
Coalmining	149	139	108	N.A.	N.A.	140	137	119	N.A.	N.A.
Railways and rolling stock	108	92	92	N.A.	N.A.	100	88	105	N.A.	N.A.
Shipbuilding	178	189	149	N.A.	N.A.	172	182	163	N.A.	N.A.
Constructional engineering and building	889	825	688	N.A.	N.A.	876	796	724	N.A.	N.A.
Electrical engineering	205	182	165	N.A.	N.A.	193	180	183	N.A.	N.A.
Mechanical engineering	874	763	705	N.A.	N.A.	852	740	757	N.A.	N.A.
Motor vehicles	619	604	510	N.A.	N.A.	584	562	570	N.A.	N.A.
Hollow-ware	338	306	298	N.A.	N.A.	328	297	305	N.A.	N.A.
Wire and wire manufactures	315	275	248	N.A.	N.A.	299	265	273	N.A.	N.A.
Other consuming industries	1,021	928	800	N.A.	N.A.	976	909	866	N.A.	N.A.
Total Home Consumption	4,696	4,303	3,763	3,976	4,003	4,520	4,156	4,065	3,997	3,907
of which:										
Private consumers	4,466	4,084	3,576	3,749	3,858	4,291	3,940	3,861	3,783	3,758
Public organisations	230	219	187	227	145	229	216	204	214	149

p Provisional.

TABLE 2. ESTIMATED CHANGES IN CONSUMERS' AND MERCHANTS' STOCKS OF FINISHED STEEL BY CONSUMING INDUSTRY GROUPS

Thousand tonnes

	1971				1972	Stock at end of Mar.	1971				1972	Stock at end of Mar.
	1st qtr	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr. p	1st qtr. p	1972 p	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr. p	1st. qtr. p	1972 p
							Seasonally adjusted					
Coalmining	+ 4	+ 5	+ 9	+ 1	−12	117	+ 7	− 1	+ 10	+ 3	−10	122
Railways and rolling stock	+ 3	− 5	− 1	− 8	− 9	101	+ 2	− 8	− 3	− 2	−10	103
Shipbuilding	− 2	− 9	− 7	− 27	+11	263	+ 2	− 12	− 10	− 25	+14	264
Constructional engineering and building	—	− 93	− 56	− 77	+ 8	843	− 7	− 86	− 44	− 89	+ 3	837
Electrical engineering	− 9	—	− 9	− 14	+ 6	109	− 13	—	− 11	− 8	+ 1	107
Mechanical engineering	−31	− 19	− 49	− 78	− 4	754	− 40	− 20	− 41	− 76	−13	749
Motor vehicles	+ 4	− 26	− 30	− 34	− 3	375	− 13	− 10	− 38	− 25	−20	362
Hollow-ware	− 1	+ 11	− 18	− 10	+15	153	− 9	+ 10	− 11	− 8	+ 8	150
Wire and wire manufactures	− 3	+ 8	+ 5	− 18	+ 8	138	− 3	+ 5	+ 9	− 19	+ 7	138
Other consuming industries	− 1	− 46	− 15	− 50	− 6	614	− 23	− 50	− 2	− 37	−25	610
Total change in consumers' stocks	−36	−174	−171	−315	+14	3,467	− 97	−172	−141	−286	−45	3,442
of which:												
Private consumers	−44	−172	−179	−307	+32	3,236	−106	−158	−148	−290	−24	3,206
Public organisations	+ 8	− 2	+ 8	− 8	−18	231	+ 9	− 14	+ 7	+ 4	−21	236
Changes in merchants' stocks	−23	− 48	− 49	− 39	+21	738	− 22	− 48	− 40	− 49	+20	738
Total changes by consumers and merchants	−59	−222	−220	−354	+35	4,205	−119	−220	−181	−335	−25	4,180

p Provisional.

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED CHANGE IN CONSUMERS' AND MERCHANTS' STOCKS OF FINISHED STEEL BY PRODUCT

Thousand tonnes

	1970				1971				1972	Stock at end of Mar.
Product	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr. (a)	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr. p	1st. qtr. p	1972 p
Sheet	+ 6	+ 58	+ 41	− 9	−62	− 43	− 33	− 16	+16	646
Plate	+ 41	+ 35	+ 65	+ 77	−40	− 85	− 67	−112	+ 2	742
Tinplate	+ 19	− 10	− 5	− 42	+16	+ 13	− 13	− 8	+21	185
Reinforcing bars and rods	+ 11	+ 18	+ 23	+ 4	−18	+ 1	− 16	− 37	+ 1	144
Other steel products	+138	+ 38	+ 2	+114	+45	−108	− 91	−181	− 5	2,488
Total consumers' and merchants' stock changes	+215	+139	+126	+144	−59	−222	−220	−354	+35	4,205

(a) 14-week period. Reduced to 13-week basis for purposes of comparison.
p Provisional.

Output prices rose ½ per cent in May

THE provisional price index for home sales of manufactured products rose by ½ per cent in May, the same as in April. The increases in these months have been about twice the monthly average between July and March, but still below those of a year earlier when the index rose about ¾ per cent in each month. The increase during the 12 months up to and including May has amounted to 4½ per cent.

The index of basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry was little changed in May, when a number of prices reductions among non-ferrous metals were nearly offset by increases in prices of wool and food materials. The index was 1½ per cent higher than a year earlier.

CHART I
All Manufacturing Industry

Materials and fuel used in broad sectors of industry (Table 1)

The index for electrical engineering fell ½ per cent in May mainly owing to a reduction in copper prices, but index numbers for most other broad sectors rose a little. Since December the index for the food-manufacturing industries has fallen ¾ per cent; this was probably a seasonal reduction and compares with one of nearly 2 per cent in the same period last year. The index for the paper industries has fallen ½ per cent since December, but in other broad sectors there have been increases varying from ¾ per cent in the index for the chemicals and allied industries to 6 per cent in the case of clothing and footwear and 6½ per cent in the textile industries. These latter increases were higher than those of 3 and 4 per cent respectively for these sectors during the corresponding period last year but increases in other sectors have been smaller than in 1971.

Notes on Wholesale Price index Numbers

(1) Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices are published in the annual article. They were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of March 9, 1972.

(2) The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. That is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

(3) Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, DTI, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-222 7877, Ext. 3549 (Engineering), 3548 (Non-Engineering).

TABLE 1. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF MATERIALS PURCHASED

1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1971				1972	1971				1972				
		1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	May	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. p	May p
	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry														
Orders III to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	129.7	133.1	133.9	132.9	134.1	133.0	132.3	132.8	133.6	134.8	133.7	133.8	135.0	134.8
	Basic materials	129.0	131.5	132.3	131.2	132.5	131.2	130.5	131.0	131.9	133.4	132.1	132.1	133.1	132.9
	†Fuel	133.8	143.0	143.4	143.4	143.7	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4	144.0	146.4	146.4
Orders IV to XIX	Basic materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food drink, and tobacco manufacturing industries	131.2	137.3	137.9	136.2	137.1	137.3	136.3	136.1	136.1	136.6	136.8	138.1	139.1	138.6
	Basic materials other than fuel	130.7	136.0	136.6	134.5	135.6	135.9	134.6	134.4	134.5	135.0	135.2	136.7	137.4	136.8
	Materials and fuel purchased by Selected Broad Sectors of Industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	127.4	126.0	128.0	129.0	130.7	125.4	127.1	128.8	131.0	133.8	130.2	128.2	129.6	130.0
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	131.4	134.2	136.0	135.2	134.5	133.9	135.7	135.1	134.8	134.8	134.3	134.5	135.6	135.8
311 to 312	Steel industries	135.4	140.8	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.3	141.0	141.1	140.8	140.7	140.7	141.5	143.9	143.9
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	140.5	147.2	148.0	147.4	148.3	147.6	147.4	147.2	147.4	147.8	148.1	148.9	151.6	152.2
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	146.9	153.8	152.0	148.9	152.5	153.5	149.3	148.6	149.0	150.5	152.4	154.6	155.5	154.8
361	Electrical machinery industry	147.4	154.1	154.1	152.5	153.8	154.3	152.8	152.3	152.2	153.1	153.7	154.7	156.7	156.6
Order XIII	Textile industries	105.6	108.6	110.1	110.2	115.7	108.8	109.2	109.9	111.3	114.4	115.8	116.9	118.3	118.7
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	124.0	126.4	128.1	128.6	131.1	126.4	128.6	128.5	128.8	129.1	130.0	134.3	135.2	136.4
Order XVII	Timber industries	139.9	142.8	144.0	144.9	147.0	143.0	144.5	144.9	145.4	146.0	147.3	147.8	148.5	149.4
481 to 484	Paper industries	139.7	141.6	142.0	141.7	139.8	141.8	141.8	141.8	141.6	139.8	139.7	139.9	140.6	140.8
Order XX	Construction materials	136.0	141.5	144.3	144.9	146.5	142.1	144.7	144.8	145.2	145.8	146.4	147.2	148.4	149.4
Part of Order XX	House building materials	138.4	143.0	145.9	146.8	148.4	143.5	146.5	146.7	147.1	147.7	148.3	149.2	150.3	151.2

† Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity. Crude oil and coal for carbonising are included in basic materials.

CHART 2
Manufacturing Industry (other than food,drink & tobacco)

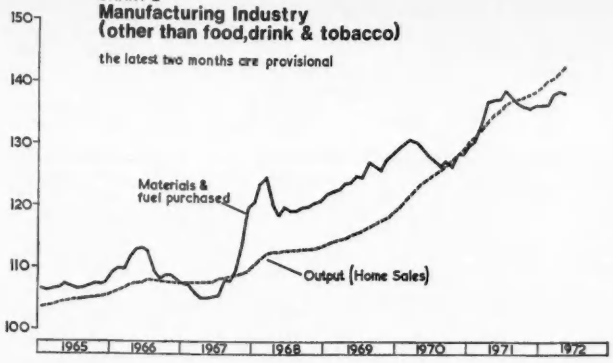


CHART 3
Food Manufacturing Industries

Output of broad sectors of industry: Home sales (Table 2)

The index for the food industries fell ½ per cent in May owing to lower milk prices. Index numbers for non-food sectors rose a little, most substantially in the engineering industries, where the increase of 1 per cent probably partly reflected the recent increase in steel prices. Since December the index for the steel industries has risen by 4½ per cent, with increases of between 2½ and 3½ per cent in other non-food sectors, and a fall of ½ per cent in the index for the food industries.

TABLE 2. PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF OUTPUT **1963 = 100**

1968 SIC		1971				1972	1971				1972				
		1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	May	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. p	May p
Orders III to XIX	Output of Manufactured Products														
	Total sales	135.8	138.7	140.9	142.2	143.8	138.8	141.8	142.1	142.6	143.2	143.9	144.2	145.0	145.7
	Home sales	134.4	137.2	139.2	140.0	141.6	137.3	139.8	139.9	140.3	141.2	141.6	142.0	142.8	143.5
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries:														
	Total sales	134.4	137.7	140.2	141.9	143.7	137.8	141.5	141.9	142.2	142.9	143.9	144.4	145.5	146.5
	Home sales	131.7	135.0	137.2	138.3	140.2	135.0	138.3	138.3	138.4	139.6	140.3	140.8	141.9	142.9
211 to 229	Output of Selected Broad Sectors of Industry Products of the Food manufacturing industries:														
	Home sales	136.8	139.4	141.8	142.3	143.7	139.7	141.4	141.9	143.6	144.3	143.7	143.0	143.4	142.9
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries:														
	Total sales	121.4	122.5	124.4	124.9	127.3	122.1	124.4	125.1	125.1	126.2	128.1	127.6	128.1	128.3
	Home sales	117.4	119.8	121.5	122.2	124.0	119.7	122.1	122.2	122.3	123.3	124.2	124.4	125.2	125.4
311 and 312	Steel industries:														
	Total sales	134.8	141.5	142.7	143.1	143.0	142.6	143.1	142.8	143.4	142.2	142.8	144.0	148.8	149.0
	Home sales	134.7	142.7	143.8	143.7	143.9	143.7	143.7	143.7	143.7	143.8	143.9	144.0	149.9	150.2
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries:														
	Total sales	137.5	141.2	144.2	146.5	148.3	141.1	146.0	146.7	146.7	147.7	148.4	149.0	149.9	151.2
	Home sales	134.9	138.4	140.5	141.5	143.4	138.4	141.4	141.5	141.6	142.9	143.4	143.9	144.8	146.1
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering: Home sales	140.0	143.4	146.4	147.5	149.5	143.4	147.4	147.5	147.7	149.0	149.4	149.9	151.3	152.8
Order IX	Electrical engineering:														
	Home sales	133.3	134.7	136.0	136.5	138.3	134.4	136.5	136.6	136.3	137.6	138.4	138.9	139.7	140.3
Order XIII	Textile industries:														
	Total sales	120.3	122.3	123.5	124.0	125.7	122.7	124.0	123.4	124.5	124.6	125.4	127.2	127.8	128.1
	Home sales	119.1	120.8	122.4	123.0	124.9	120.8	122.8	122.9	123.3	123.9	124.7	126.2	127.1	127.6
Order XV	Clothing and footwear: Home sales	120.6	121.6	123.2	124.4	126.5	121.7	124.3	124.5	124.6	125.7	126.6	127.1	127.4	127.8
Order XVII	Timber industries: Home sales	140.2	142.0	145.0	147.1	149.9	142.1	146.5	147.1	147.5	148.9	150.4	150.6	151.1	151.4
481 to 484	Paper industries: Home sales	137.8	139.3	140.6	141.7	143.8	139.2	141.3	141.8	142.2	143.3	143.7	144.5	145.6	146.3
Order XX	New construction‡	138	142	142	144 r	149				144			149		

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter.

(continued on next page)

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WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS
continued

TABLE 3(a). COMMODITIES PRODUCED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM 1963 = 100

1968 SIC		1971 May	1971 Nov.	1972 Mar.	1972 Apr. p	1972 May p
101	Coal	152.2	160.0	162.3	172.2	167.9
102/2	Slates	150.5	150.5	160.9	160.9	160.9
103/3	Sand and Gravel (ex-pit or works)	139.4	139.4	141.7	143.1	143.1
109/3	Salt	107.8	117.4	117.8	117.4	117.4
211	Flour	130.1	130.1	130.1	130.1	130.1
216	Sugar refined	105.9	112.6	115.7	113.3	114.3
217	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	144.3	148.8	154.3	154.4	154.4
231	Beer	153.2	153.0	158.3	158.3	158.3
240	Tobacco and cigarettes	139.9	139.9	139.9	139.9	139.9
262	Motor spirit. Two Star (including duty)	155.0	155.0	155.0	155.1	156.9
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.1
	Derv fuel (including duty)	149.9	149.9	149.9	150.0	152.0
263	Lubricating oil and greases	132.4	132.4	132.4	132.4	134.2
271	General chemicals	114.8	115.5	116.5	116.8	117.0
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals	118.1	118.6	120.6	120.3	120.3
	Pharmaceutical preparations‡	100.4	103.6	105.2	105.8	106.4
273	Toilet preparations	139.9	145.8	150.6	153.6	153.9
274	Paint	125.5	126.3	131.3	131.3	131.5
275	Soap	140.1	146.2	148.1	150.9	152.0
	Soapless detergents	117.6	118.7	119.6	120.7	121.0
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials§	103.8	104.8	106.3	106.8	106.8
279/7	Photographic paper and films and photochemical materials	127.7	131.4	133.0	133.3	133.5
311/2	Steel sheets	135.4	135.4	135.4	142.5	142.7
	Tinplate	143.2	143.2	143.2	149.9	150.1
	Other finished steels	144.0	143.9	144.3	149.7	149.8
	Heavy Steel bars and sections	145.7	145.7	145.7	152.9	153.1
	Re-rolled steel bars and sections	143.6	143.3	145.5	151.3	151.4
312	Steel tubes	158.0	158.4	158.4	166.7	168.3
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	144.5	149.8	152.7	154.5	155.3
313/4	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	138.5	141.3	141.3	146.9	150.4
321	Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
	Rolled	148.9	148.9	148.9	148.9	148.9
	Extruded and drawn	152.0	152.0	152.0	152.0	152.0
	Castings	162.9	160.8	169.9	169.9	..
	Forgings	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0
322	Brass ingot 65-35 B.S. 1400 B.3 delivered	212.0	187.0	198.8	199.3	194.9
331	Agricultural machinery	137.0	143.3	146.8	146.8	146.8
333	Pumps, valves, compressors	171.2	173.3	175.3	176.8	177.1
336	Construction and earth-moving equipment	140.7	146.7	150.8	151.8	152.0
337/2	Cranes	132.4	135.9	139.1	139.7	139.7
339/6	Portable power tools	127.3	132.0	132.3	132.5	132.8
353/1	Dental goods	142.1	144.8	149.9	152.5	152.6
365/1	Gramophone records, etc.	111.6	114.9	116.2	118.2	119.4
368	Domestic electrical appliances	118.4	119.9	123.3	124.0	124.1
391	Tools and implements	150.9	153.7	156.1	158.2	159.4
392	Cutlery and tableware	142.0	144.4	151.1	153.7	154.4
	Knives, scissors, etc.	147.4	151.2	157.0	158.8	158.8
	Spoons and forks	169.0	170.6	182.3	185.1	185.1
399/6	Domestic hollow-ware	178.3	182.6	187.9	188.5	189.7
399/7	Vats, tanks, cisterns and other industrial hollow-ware	143.1	147.7	148.3	149.6	150.6
399/9	Domestic gas appliances	115.9	120.4	120.3	120.4	120.4
411	Man-made fibres§§	92.8	92.2	92.7	92.7	93.1
412, 414/5 and 415	Man-made fibres yarns	117.3	119.0	121.4	122.9	123.0
412/1	Cotton and cotton mixture yarns	154.4	161.0	166.7	167.3	..
413/1	Cotton cloth	150.5	155.8	159.1	160.5	..
413/5	Man-made fibres fabrics	118.2	121.0	122.1	123.3	..
413/6	Linen	143.4	148.0	148.3	150.3	150.3

1968 SIC		1971 May	1971 Nov.	1972 Mar.	1972 Apr. p	1972 May p
414/1	Wool tops	74.6	72.3	90.4	94.6	96.0
414/2	Worsted yarns	101.6	100.3	112.5	115.0	117.3
415/1	Jute yarn	165.6	175.4	192.4	192.4	192.4
415/2	Jute piece-goods	147.0	161.5	183.5	183.5	183.5
416	Rope, twine and net	112.4	114.1	115.5	115.8	115.8
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	100.9	101.4	103.4	103.5	103.5
419	Carpets and rugs	125.3	126.7	129.0	130.8	130.8
422/2	Canvas goods and sacks†	121.8	135.1 r	142.1	143.2	143.3
429/1	Asbestos manufactures	127.6	132.6	132.3	133.8	132.8
431/1	Leather for footwear	137.5	139.9	171.1	..	..
432/1	Travel goods	134.7	136.7	140.0	140.8	142.4
441-449	Made-up clothing	121.2	123.9	126.4	126.5	126.7
441	Weatherproof outerwear	112.1	114.0	114.7	115.0	115.0
442	Men's and boys' tailored outwear	124.4	129.0	131.6	131.8	131.8
443	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	122.6	124.0	124.5	124.6	125.5
445/1	Women's and girls' light outerwear	118.9	119.4	123.8	123.8	124.0
450	Footwear	122.4	125.5	128.4	129.1	129.2
461/1	Refractory goods, including bricks	137.6	140.8	140.8	141.0	141.4
461/2	Non-refractory goods including bricks	135.5	139.9	141.8	146.2	146.9
	Engineering bricks	146.5	151.8	159.3	169.4	169.4
	Building bricks, fletton common, *delivered*	145.8	156.4	156.4	156.4	156.4
	Building bricks, common other than fletton, *ex-works*	149.0	152.4	155.0	165.1	167.1
462/3	Domestic china and earthenware	160.7	164.6	166.1	166.3	168.2
463/1	Flat glass (including safety and silver glass)	132.4	134.6	134.8	134.9	134.9
	Other glass products (except containers)	134.5	140.4	143.2	143.9	143.9
463/2	Glass containers	132.2	143.1	143.0	142.8	142.8
464	Cement, delivered	155.9	163.3	163.3	163.3	163.3
469/1	Abrasive paper and cloth	134.4	140.9	142.7	147.9	147.9
469/2	Precast concrete products††	127.4	131.4	131.4	131.8	132.6
	Coated limestone roadstone	130.7	130.3	130.3	130.3	135.0
471/1	Home-grown hardwood, sawn	129.8	133.5	136.8	137.2	137.5
471/2	Building joinery	153.4	163.0	164.7	165.2	165.2
472	Domestic furniture	137.9	142.0	145.6	146.3	146.5
473	Bedding, etc.	144.5	149.8	154.3	154.3	154.5
481	Paper and board	135.9	137.0	140.2	141.1	141.2
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	146.6	151.8	153.0	154.3	154.7
482/2	Packaging products of paper etc.	133.2	138.0	141.8	141.8	141.8
	Paper bags	133.1	141.2	144.3	144.3	144.3
483	Manufactured stationery	147.3	148.0	150.4	151.8	153.4
484/1	Wallpaper	157.9	157.9	165.7	173.3	173.3
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	133.5	136.3	137.1	138.4	138.8
491/2	Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	138.6	141.2	142.5	143.9	144.0
492	Linoleum and felt base	148.5	153.0	153.0	153.0	153.0
493	Brushes and brooms	131.6	132.4	143.5	144.3	144.6
494/1	Toys and games	140.2	144.4	154.2	154.4	154.4
494/2	Perambulators, etc.	139.2	142.2	145.0	145.0	145.0
494/3	Sports equipment	122.1	124.0	127.2	127.2	..
495/1	Pens and pencils	128.5	130.8	132.3	133.6	133.6
495/2	Other stationers goods	130.2	136.5	137.6	137.8	137.8
496/2	Plastics products (other than components and accessories)	104.0	105.4	106.7	107.0	107.0

§ Revised index number February 1972 = 106.2.
† Revised index number July 1971 = 125.8, August = 128.1, September = 129.6, October = 131.0, December = 138.7, January 1972 = 140.4, February = 142.0.
§§ Revised index number January 1972 = 91.2, February = 91.9.
‡ The index number for March 1971 is 98.4.
†† Index numbers: October 1971 to February 1972 = 131.4.

TABLE 3(b). COMMODITIES WHOLLY OR MAINLY IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM 1963 = 100

	1971		1972		
	May	Nov.	Mar.	Apr.	May
Hides and skins	143.6	151.7	205.6	212.9	212.7
Imported	146.6	156.7	188.0	194.1 r	194.0
Native	139.5	144.7	229.7	238.5	238.1
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	144.4	144.4	144.4	144.4	129.2
Copper, ex-ship wharf or warehouse†	201.3	176.1	192.0	188.2	183.7
Lead, ex-ship wharf or warehouse†	176.3	142.2	196.0	193.5	194.6
Nickel refined, delivered§	194.2	194.2	194.2	194.2	194.2
Tin ingot, min. 99.75%†	163.7	157.8	164.3	167.2	163.7
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	158.6	182.5	200.6	199.5	195.3
Oils, resins and gums:					
Palm oil, crude ex-refinery in bulk	134.1	132.9	106.5	115.3	116.4
Whale oil, crude	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9	125.9
Natural rubber	82.4	66.4	67.1	67.4	71.3 p
Sulphur, crude, cif (for acid making)	117.1	112.7	105.0	105.0	105.0
Textiles:					
Cotton, raw	118.5	126.5	128.7	124.5	122.1
Jute, raw, BWC grades, cif Dundee	163.4	169.8	177.5	173.7	167.6
Jute, raw, BWB grade, cif Dundee	151.6	155.2	163.7	161.1	156.1
Silk, raw, delivered mill	149.6	151.9	157.5	159.2	163.7
Sisal, East Africa, No. 3L grade, cif London	..	..	56.7	56.8	
Wool, raw	70.8	69.3	85.6	89.6 p	91.6 p
Crossbred, medium and coarse, cif UK	69.3	67.8	87.9	90.2	90.6 p
Crossbred, fine, cif UK	72.2	68.4	86.9	89.6	91.9 p
Merino, cif UK	72.9	72.3	85.8	91.8	94.4 p
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	146.2	152.5	158.5	159.3 p	160.2 p
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	146.5	150.6	158.2	158.2 p	..
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	144.7	145.2	147.8	148.1	148.2
Woodpulp, imported	150.2	148.3	141.1	141.1 p	141.0 p

† LME settlement price.
§ Producers' price.

Steel Brothers Holdings Limited

Earnings and 18½% Dividend Maintained

The abridged statement of the Chairman, Mr. J. H. Gaunt reads:

The group net profits after tax, applicable to Ordinary Shareholders, total £382,518. There was an increase of profitability in most areas, particularly in Canada and the Middle East, but a substantial reduction in income from Pakistan and Western Australia.

During the years 1967/71 we have invested some £3,500,000 in new ventures at home and overseas largely in light engineering and service industries.

OVERSEAS INVESTMENTS:

In Australia; steeply rising costs meant a difficult year. Premwire Metal Industries Pty. Ltd. made a satisfactory contribution to Group profits. Steel Brothers (Perth) Pty. Ltd. in Western Australia suffered badly from depressed activities but hopes to break even in 1972.

In Canada; our subsidiary at the end of 1971 acquired control of Black Bros. Ltd., wholesalers of industrial equipment, electrical supplies and hardware.

In 1972 our Canadian company has purchased the North West Industrial Products Division and the Production Division of The Winnipeg Supply & Fuel Co. Ltd. which adds Canadian $4,292,000 (£1,676,562) to its operating assets, and it also acquired the 50 per cent of Forden Concrete, now named Steel Brothers Concrete Ltd., which it did not previously own. The outlook for Canada is for a turnover of some £10 million and further improved results from all operations.

In East Africa; the overall results showed substantial improvement from nearly all divisions, but particularly from Uganda. Prospects continue favourable.

In Malaysia; we have acquired an interest in the management of a small Company manufacturing brake and clutch linings.

In the Middle East; Spinney's (1948) Ltd., made a much increased contribution towards Group profits. The Company is benefiting from the higher level of consumer demand due to the increase in oil revenue in the producing countries.

In Pakistan; the political and military events in the former territory of East Pakistan hampered the final closure of our Chittagong office. It is hoped to close activities completely in what is now Bangladesh by the middle of 1972. In West Pakistan our trading operations from Karachi continue to be profitable although now on a much reduced scale. The effect of the May 1972 devaluation has been fully provided for in 1971 Accounts. We hope to have a reasonable although reduced continuing income from Pakistan.

In West Germany; our operations continue to prosper. A new rice mill has been built for the production of Uncle Ben's Rice for the Common Market area.

UNITED KINGDOM INVESTMENTS:

Becorit (G.B.) Ltd., had a useful profit in 1971. Export sales in particular were up, which trend is expected to continue.

H. G. Sanders & Son Ltd., made a satisfactory contribution. There should be another satisfactory result from this efficient unit in 1972.

Leonard Smith (Engineers) Ltd., now has two operating Companies Leonard Smith (Engineers) Limited and Asme Vessels Limited. A major reorganisation is in progress.

Spire Homes Ltd., made a useful contribution, although not as much as we had hoped. 1972 prospects look good.

Insurance Group; Cayzer, Steel Brothers Holdings Ltd., our joint venture in Insurance Broking with The British & Commonwealth Shipping Company Ltd., completed its first full trading year with a reasonable profit. We expect significant growth in both brokerage and profit in 1972. A small broking firm has recently been acquired near Manchester. We have also completed a substantial investment in an Insurance Agency Group which operates in Singapore, Malaysia and Hong Kong.

For tax reasons it could be of significant benefit to increase our income arising in this country, particularly in the engineering field. We are therefore keeping our eyes open for further growth opportunities in the United Kingdom.

FUTURE:

We are optimistic about our overall prospects for 1972.

The Annual General Meeting will be held on July 6.

A copy of the Report and Accounts for 1971 can be obtained from the Secretary, Steel Brothers Holdings Limited, Sondes Place, Dorking, Surrey, RH4 3EF.

Retail sales in Northern Ireland

THE index of retail sales in Northern Ireland for March was 121 (1965 = 100), 3 per cent more than in March 1971. In the first quarter of 1972 sales increased by 2 per cent compared with the first quarter of 1971. After allowing for price changes, the total volume of sales in March was 5 per cent less than a year earlier.

Index numbers of the value of sales and percentage increases on a year earlier for the main groups of traders in March and for the first quarter of 1972 are shown below. Revised figures for February are also shown. More detailed information can be obtained from the Ministry of Commerce, Index of Retail Sales, Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX (tel. Belfast (0232) 34488, ext. 336).

	February 1972		March 1972		1st quarter 1972	
The value of sales by:	Index number 1965 = 100	Percentage increase	Index number 1965 = 100	Percentage increase	Index number 1965 = 100	Percentage increase
All kinds of business	118 r	2	121	3	122	2
Food shops	146	6	155	7	147	6
Non-food shops	101 r	−2r	100	−1	107	−1
Of which:						
Clothing and footwear shops	95	−9	90	−12	106	−8
Durable goods shops	117	3	96	−5	118	1
Miscellaneous non-food shops	104	—	109	8	111	3
Department and general stores	81 r	−5	87	−11	85	−9

r = revised figure.

Business Monitor

THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Production series

Monthly at £1 a year post free:
- Cars and commercial vehicles for April
- Rubber for February
- Tape recorders for January
- Radios, television sets and sound reproducing apparatus for March
- Wood chipboard for April
- Gramophone records for March
- Tools and implements for January.

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:
- Printing ink for fourth quarter
- Woollen and worsted for fourth quarter
- Hosiery and other knitted goods for fourth quarter
- Weatherproof outerwear for fourth quarter
- Men's and boys' tailored outerwear for fourth quarter
- Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures for fourth quarter
- Women's and girls' tailored outerwear for fourth quarter
- Corsets and miscellaneous dress industries for fourth quarter
- Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc., for fourth quarter
- Paint for fourth quarter
- Surgical instruments and appliances for third and fourth quarters
- Domestic hollow-ware for fourth quarter.

Civil aviation series

Monthly at £1 a year post free:
- Airport activity for March
- Air passengers for March
- Air freight and mail for March
- Airline operations for February.

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:
- Air passengers—international and cabotage for year 1970.

Service and distributive series

Monthly at 60p each a year post free:
- Catering trades for April.

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors was last published in *Trade and Industry* on June 15, on page 495.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970 during the week ended Friday, June 16, 1972. BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Mining Review No. 10—25th Year	BR/E 36176/18/6/77	10	June 12	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board
Frenzy	BR/E 36177/18/6/77	116	June 12	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal Pictures Ltd.
Four Dimensions of Greta	BR/E 36185/18/6/77	90	June 12	Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd.	Peter Walker (Heritage) Ltd.
Fairport Convention and Matthews Southern Comfort	BR/E 36186/18/6/77	30	June 12	Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd.	Oakhurst Enterprises Ltd.
Cup Glory	BR/E 36187/18/6/77	82	June 12	Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd.	Cygnet Films Ltd.
The Ride of 480	BR/E 36188/18/6/77	16	June 14	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	New Zealand National Film Unit
Movietone News 2245	BR/E 35912/18/6/77	8	June 16	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2245A	BR/E 35913/18/6/77	8	June 16	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			FOREIGN		
Stamping Cround	F 36178	99	June 12	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Planet Film GmbH, Berlin and Cine 3 V.O.F. Amsterdam
Skullduggery	F 36179	88	June 12	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.
Night of The Damned	F 36180	86	June 12	Butcher's Film Distributors Ltd.	King Film International S.p.A., Rome
Something Creeping In The Dark	F 36181	90	June 12	Butcher's Film Distributors Ltd.	Akla Productions S.p.A. Florence
The Hard Ride	F 36182	90	June 12	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Burwalt Productions Inc.
Frogs	F 36183	90	June 12	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Peter Thomas Productions Inc. and George Edwards
Dad, Can I Borrow The Car?	F 36184	19	June 12	Walt Disney Productions Ltd.	Walt Disney Productions
The Honkers	F 36189	102	June 14	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Levy, Gardner Laven Productions Inc.

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Production of man-made fibres in April

THE volume of production of man-made fibres in April was 1 per cent less than in April 1971.

Total production by weight of man-made fibres in April was 3 per cent more than in April 1971 with output of continuous filament 9 per cent less and staple fibre 12 per cent more.

MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTION

Thousand metric tons (†)

	Total	Continuous filament (singles)	Staple fibre
1964	374.3	171.5	202.8
1965	391.0	179.8	211.2
1966	399.9	186.6	213.3
1967	433.2	198.9	234.4
1968	539.1	241.8	297.4
1969	553.9	252.5	301.5
1970	599.4	257.6	341.9
1971	613.1	276.4	336.7
1970 1st quarter	146.8	63.4	83.4
2nd quarter	155.7	67.6	88.0
3rd quarter	148.7	60.7	88.0
4th quarter	148.3	65.8	82.5
1971 1st quarter	157.2	72.1	85.1
2nd quarter	153.2	69.5	83.7
3rd quarter	147.8	66.3	81.5
4th quarter	154.8	68.5	86.4
1972 1st quarter	145.7	59.6	88.2
1971 January	52.2	24.7	27.6
February	48.3	22.3	26.0
March	56.7	25.2	31.5
April	51.0	22.4	28.6
October	52.4	23.6	28.8
November	52.0	23.2	28.9
December	50.4	21.7	28.7
1972 January	48.0	22.6	25.3
February	45.2	17.1	28.1
March	52.6	19.8	32.7
April	52.3	20.3	32.0

(†) From July 1967, the production figures for continuous filament yarn are on an 'actual weight' basis; previously figures were on a 'delivered weight' basis which is approximately 3 per cent less than the corresponding 'actual weight'.

INDEX OF THE VOLUME OF PRODUCTION OF MAN-MADE FIBRES 1963 = 100

1964	117
1965	129
1966	142
1967	154
1968	201
1969	213
1970	238
1971	252

	Actual	Seasonally adjusted
1970 1st quarter	228	214
2nd quarter	248	236
3rd quarter	234	258
4th quarter	241	243
1971 1st quarter	263	252
2nd quarter	253	242
3rd quarter	241	263
4th quarter	250	252
1972 1st quarter	241	231
1971 January	256	248
February	263	250
March	271	257
April	255	239
October	250	257
November	260	254
December	239	243
1972 January	250	242
February	230	219
March	243	231
April	253	237

The actual figures allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or other seasonal variations. The seasonally adjusted figures are based on the seasonal pattern up to the end of 1971, and may be subject to slight revision when the complete figures for 1972 are incorporated. Figures for earlier periods were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated February 11, 1970 (page 375).

Tel. 01-799 5688, ext. 111 or 264.

Sales by wholesale textile houses

SALES by wholesale textile houses in April showed an increase of 6 per cent on a year earlier, compared with an increase of 5 per cent in February and a decrease of 3 per cent in March.

The value of stocks at the end of April was 8 per cent higher than a year earlier.

TABLE 1. TOTAL SALES AND STOCKS

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

	Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966	110	*–3*	..	..
1967	104	*–5*	..	..
1968	108	*4*	..	..
1969	103	*–5*	..	..
1970	107	*4*	..	..
1971	115	*8*	..	..
1970 2nd quarter	97	*–2*	140	*1*
3rd quarter	105	*5*	146	*–7*
4th quarter	135	*8*	143	*–3*
1971 1st quarter	100	*10*	147	*–8*
2nd quarter	106	*10*	135	*–4*
3rd quarter	115	*9*	148	*1*
4th quarter	140	*4*	152	*6*
1972 1st quarter	102	*2*	164	*11*
1971 April	115	*12*	136	*–7*
May	101	*10*	137	*–9*
June	103	*8*	135	*–4*
July	90	*8*	137	*–6*
August	110	*10*	142	*–1*
September	145	*8*	148	*1*
October	155	*1*	138	*7*
November	131	*6*	155	*10*
December	135	*7*	152	*6*
1972 January	72	*9*	152	*19*
February	103	*5*	160	*16*
March	130	*–3*	164	*11*
April	121	*6*	147	*8*

TABLE 2. ANALYSIS BY DEPARTMENT

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks(‡)
	April 1972	January-April 1972	April 1972
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	—	—	2
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	–14	–14	7
Women's underwear	– 8	–10	– 7
Women's hose and children's socks	–16	–21	–22
Women's millinery	40	14	12
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	24	18	39
Children's wear	– 1	5	23
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	– 6	– 4	44
Gloves	– 3	– 5	34
Piece-goods and nets	3	–17	3
Household textiles	9	– 2	2
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	15	11	12
Boots and shoes	7	4	–20
Total†	6	3	8

† Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
‡ Values at cost.

Note

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, The Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP (Tel. 01-580 2902).

British exhibits attract wide interest at Transpo '72

From the British Embassy, Washington DC

THE pessimists have been confounded; Transpo '72 was a great success as an air show 'spectacular', as a display of transport, and as a market place. It also demonstrated that it was possible to present all forms of mass transport at one exhibition, and at the same time to inter-relate new technology with the growing concern over pollution and safety. The show, held in Washington DC from May 27-June 4, cost the sponsors, the US Department of Transportation, $5.0 million. In addition exhibitors laid out about $50 million.

Nearly 1.5 million people passed through the gates during the 10-day event which included a special preview day for congressmen, government and business leaders, the Diplomatic Corps and the Press.

The exposition area, spread over 300 acres, devoted 50 per cent of its space to exhibits located in four large halls and in a number of open-air static and moving display areas. It covered every mode of air and land mass transport vehicle, from conventional forms to people movers, advanced concept trains and tracked air-cushion vehicles of the future. The 300 exhibitors included leading US aerospace and surface transport manufacturers brought together for the first time ever. Britain's exhibit was one of the most effective from overseas. Among other countries exhibiting were Canada, France, Germany, Romania and Brazil.

The British group exhibit sponsored by the Railway Industries Association under the Department of Trade and Industry joint venture scheme, provided space for 16 exhibitors and attracted a great deal of notice. The design and layout showed up to good effect with a bold use of a red, white and blue flowing motif. The site, which was next to the exhibit of the US Department of Transportation, was one of the best in the show. The exhibiting firms provided a nicely balanced display of products and technology, ranging over light aircraft, aero engines, existing and advance rail and tracked air-cushion hardware and technology, industrial air-cushion applications and passenger and baggage-handling equipment. The technical press and consulting engineers were also well represented.

A worthwhile show

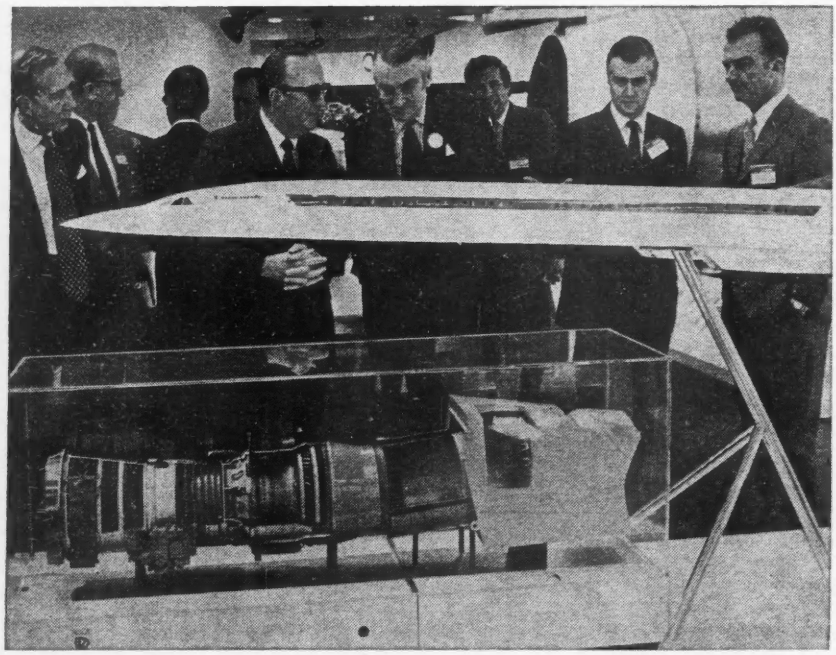
Many had argued before Transpo started that the event could not be successful in seeking to be both a carnival for the family as well as a serious business exhibition for the businessman. But few would support this view after the event. British exhibitors were generally agreed that Transpo '72 had been very worthwhile for them. Some, it is true, thought trade periods should have been more tightly controlled, but others found they were receiving more inquiries at times when the crowds were milling around, than on the mornings set aside for trade visitors only. Rolls-Royce, whose impressive exhibit included an RB211 and a Pegasus engine and a model of the Olympus, were well satisfied with their exposure. They were glad to have had the opportunity to be present at Transpo as a demonstration of the importance they attached to the US market particularly as there are now 15,000 aircraft powered with Rolls-Royce engines operating in North America.

The British Rail exhibit was largely taken up with a mock-up of the Advanced Passenger Train. Crowds four-abreast came through this during public times; but quite apart from the general interest shown, British Rail were able to use their presence at Transpo to maintain and strengthen the contacts they had already made with the DOT and US railway equipment and aerospace manufacturers. They have high hopes of selling their APT technology widely in the US. All the British firms emphasised the value of Transpo in developing leads that could subsequently be followed up.

There were two important non-commercial exhibitors: the Department of the Environment and British Consultants Bureau. The exhibit by the Department of the Environment stimulated considerable interest in the state of British transportation technology, contributing considerably to the success of the British joint venture exhibit. The role of British consulting engineers in several major civil engineering projects throughout the world was amply illustrated and provided excellent support to the manifestation of British technology on adjacent stands.

First order

Quite separately BAC displayed Concorde technology in company with Aerospatiale. Their presence was given a tremendous boost by the news early on in Transpo that BOAC had placed a firm order for five Concordes. The Concorde news sheet announcing this was on display at the British Railway Industries



Examining a model of the Anglo-French Concorde project at Transpo '72 in Washington DC are (left to right) Mr. John Ford, Director General of the British Trade Development Office, New York, HE the British Ambassador, Lord Cromer, and Mr. Ronald J. Pepper, president of Rolls-Royce Aero Engines Inc., with other exhibitors and visitors.

Government aid for UK exhibition organisers

GOVERNMENT aid for United Kingdom exhibition organisers who advertise their events overseas was announced by Lord Limerick, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Trade, at a luncheon of the Association of Exhibition Organisers in London on June 16.

He said, 'We have decided to introduce a pilot scheme to assist UK exhibition organisers with advertising their events overseas. The object of this measure is to encourage you to increase your overseas advertising aimed at attracting greater numbers of overseas buyers. For those events which satisfy the criteria which we have agreed with your Association the Department of Trade and Industry will be ready to contribute up to 50 per cent towards additional expenditure—that is, expenditure above the level of the previous overseas advertising budget—incurred by an organiser in promoting the exhibition to overseas buyers. This assistance is available from now.'

Lord Limerick said that trade was a two way business, 'The importance of demonstrating our conviction that this is so, by making the trade exhibitions of this country truly international is, I am sure, evident to all of you here.

'We believe that the entry of the United Kingdom into the enlarged Community presents great opportunities for our products and services. Great opportunities and also great challenges, for we must be in a position to compete successfully with our European partners not only on their own ground but here in the United Kingdom.'

Association stand and became their fastest moving piece of handout literature.

Plessey, who have substantial interests in the US already, also exhibited separately. They had on display graphics of their ACR 430 airfield radar for FAA evaluation. This equipment is ideally suited to the 11,000 small airfields in the US; and Plessey foresee excellent prospects. They were also showing a model of their automatic instrument landing system which they had specially installed at Dulles and which was a duplicate of the world's only fully operational system at Heathrow. Full use was made of the installation by Lockheed's daily Tristar demonstration flight. Multitone, another independent British exhibitor who won the contract for pocket page equipment at Transpo.

Large reception

The British Ambassador gave a large reception on the evening of Preview Day in the British Exhibit area. There were over 800 guests, including Federal Government officials, State and Civic Transportation officials drawn from all over the US, senior businessmen and consultants and overseas visiting dignitaries. This provided representatives of British firms with an opportunity to talk to Ministers, officials and experts from third countries under relaxing circumstances. Mr. John Volpe, Secretary US Department of Transportation, attended and toured the British stands. Mr. Eldon Griffiths, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of the Environment, was able to answer questions about the British approach to the concept of the experimental safety vehicle. Later he discussed problems of air-cushion vehicles with Tracked Hovercraft on their stand.

Outside events, particularly the Air Show, which has been described as the greatest air pageant ever staged, made a tremendous impact on the American public. British skill and technology was demonstrated by the RAF's Red Arrows aerobatic team as well as displays by the Vulcan and Harrier. The Red Arrows were a tremendous attraction and the admiration they evoked spread generally to the British effort.

Rolls-Royce and Lockheed derived deep satisfaction from the great performance of the Tristar. Comments in the business chalets left no doubt that senior officials and executives were persuaded that this was a truly quiet aircraft. The Tristar was at the same time demonstrating the quality and effectiveness of the Plessey automatic Instrument Landing System.

Four systems on show

No report on Transpo would be complete without mention of the people movers. There were four main systems developed by Rohr, Otis, Bendix-Dashaveyor and Ford which were demonstrated by cars moving on short lengths of track. In addition, there were a number of static people-mover displays by other companies. They gave the impression that much of the effort was purely experimental; and it is unlikely that production models will emerge in the short term. But, the underlying message was unmistakable—the DOT is firmly committed on the need to develop new forms of mass transportation, particularly in Urban areas.

A number of technical conferences concerned with vehicles, the environment, safety, air cargo and pollution were run in conjunction with Transpo and these had a commercial importance of their own. They were attended not only by senior engineers but also by senior company executives and government officials.

An adjunct of the Conferences was the Experimental Safety Vehicle pavilion at Transpo. About 12 exhibitors (including the main manufacturers from Britain, US, Germany and Japan) displayed their vehicles which provided great interest both to the public and to those seriously interested with the problems of road safety. Britain had two SSV models on display—an MG and a Triumph—through the combined efforts of TRRL, SMMT and BLMC. Our exhibit here enabled us to put over the British approach to the whole subject of vehicle safety, namely to improve existing production models in this direction, rather than design and build entirely new vehicles. This approach clearly received sympathetic attention from a large section of the American public who thought it realistic and sensible. They do not wish to see the automobile priced out of reach of the man in the street—a possible consequence of the total ESV approach.

Transpo is almost certain to be a regular event and various sectors of the British mass transportation industry—aerospace, rail, road and air-cushion vehicles—will have to decide how to face the challenge. The concept of Transpo is admittedly novel and by no means perfect, involving as it does a unified approach to the exhibiting of various forms of mass transport, but the generally recognised success of Transpo '72 may call for a more complete British effort next time. Given widespread support from all quarters, there could well be a sufficiently large participation to warrant an all-British Exhibit Building.

List of British exhibitors

Britten-Norman (Bembridge) Ltd. (Islander and Trislander aircraft); British Consultants Bureau (consulting engineering expertise); British Railways Board (advanced passenger train and rail technology); Brush Electric Machines Ltd. (diesel electric locomotives; power supplies for electric trains, etc.); Department of the Environment (display of work by British transportation industry); GEC-Elliott Automation Ltd. and Rail Transportation Projects Unit (A complete systems approach to railway projects); Hovertrailers International Ltd. (industrial hover vehicles particularly for aircraft recovery); IPC Transport Press Ltd. (journals covering all international transport industries); Plessey Radar (automatic instrument landing system and small airfield controlled radar); Rolls-Royce 1971 Ltd. (RB211, Olympus, Pegasus, RB202 and other aero engines); Short Brothers and Harland Ltd. (Skyvan, Military STOL and Skyliner aircraft); Smith Brothers and Webb Ltd. (complete locomotive and heavy vehicle washing systems); Sovex Ltd. (baggage handling equipment particularly the baggage container Tipper); Tiltman Langley Ltd. (revenue collection equipment); Tracked Hovercraft Ltd. (hovertrain vehicle and system); Triplex Safety Glass Co. (windshields and transparencies for all forms of transport); Railway Industries Association of Great Britain (representing the British Railway Supply Industry).

Three companies sell all equipment on display at Hanover Agricultural Show

From the British Consulate-General, Hanover

For the sixth time Hanover was the host city for the DLG International Agricultural Exhibition, a biennial event and reputedly the largest of its kind in Europe. The exhibition, staged from May 28-June 4, occupied a total site area of 290,000 sq. m. in nine halls and eight open air sites each with 110,000 sq. m., a livestock area of 70,000 sq. m. and a tented area of 20,000 sq. m. The Agricultural Exhibition is held in turn at Hanover, Frankfurt, Cologne and Munich.

The exhibition attracted 1,325 exhibitors from 24 countries, of which 1,043 were German or firms represented in Germany, and 282 were foreign or represented companies abroad. The United Kingdom shared second place with Holland with 34 exhibitors after France with 70 firms. Eighteen European countries were represented while Latin America and Africa each had 11 participants. Of a total of some 300,000 visitors, Britain took sixth place in the top 10. The total number of foreign visitors was recorded as something over 4,000 from 70 countries. Significantly, some 59 per cent of all visitors were owner-occupiers of farming enterprises with 88 per cent of all visitors under 50 years of age. These figures represent increases of 3 per cent and 7 per cent respectively on a total attendance of 313,000 visitors recorded during the last DLG event held in Cologne in 1970.

The event was opened by the German Federal Minister for Food, Agriculture and Forestry, Herr Josef Ertl who spoke optimistically of the future facing German agriculture in an enlarged economic community, re-affirming his Government's intention to consolidate policies of price stability, improvement in farm incomes and social benefits, particularly for those farmers leaving the industry, and of a policy of rational, planned production related to marketing and the overall growth within the industry.

Products were grouped into five main categories. There were agricultural machinery and tractors; economic and market information services, energy applications, domestic sections; seed, fertilisers, plant protection; machines and equipment for horticultural applications, municipal parks and sports grounds, landscaping and general communal purposes; and livestock and livestock breeding and commercial production, livestock feedstuffs, buildings and agricultural engineering.

Broadly, the emphasis was on rational mechanisation in machinery and equipment, with a clear trend to greater power, higher working speeds and multi-purpose application. In these fields, the British agricultural engineering industry was prominently represented by a comprehensive display covering all-purpose farm transport appliances; new developments in cultivating and seeding equipment; emergency generators; engines and accessories for wide agricultural use; irrigation equipment and plant incorporating new ideas in sprinkler design, and

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HANOVER AGRICULTURAL SHOW
continued

silage equipment and plant. The British contingent was supported by an attractive and popular display of up-to-date farming literature and agricultural journals.

The British Agricultural Export Council was represented in Hall 19 and shared an information stand with Agricultural Press Ltd. The BAEC received interesting inquiries for British livestock and equipment and discussed participation at The Royal Show with many German agricultural organisations.

The British joint venture stand was well positioned to attract the main stream of visitors and produced favourable comment both with regard to design and layout. This venture, sponsored by the Agricultural Engineers' Association in co-operation with the Department of Trade and Industry and the British Consulate-General, Hanover, comprised six British companies of which one occupied an open site. All were unanimous in their satisfaction with both the quality and the number of inquiries received. A number of exhibitors reported confirmed agency or importer agreements, and three companies were able to sell all equipment displayed. One subsidiary of a substantial British manufacturer exhibiting independently reported confirmed orders for over 100 units of cultivating equipment amounting to DM 800,000. Many inquiries were received for information on participation in British agricultural exhibitions and it is clear that the volume of business concluded and the active interest aroused in British agricultural products far exceeded the expectations of the majority of British exhibitors, all of whom expressed the view that participation had been well worthwhile.

The next DLG event is planned to take place in Frankfurt/Main from September 15-September 22, 1974.

British Nuclear Forum stand at Barcelona Fair a most effective exhibit

From the British Consulate-General, Barcelona

THE Barcelona Fair was opened with due ceremony on June 3 by Sr Enrique Fontana Codina, Spain's Minister of Commerce. It closed on June 13. The atmosphere was more cheerful than last year when Spain's economy was still in the grip of a recession. But business recovery is now well under way and while the Fair grounds were not perhaps very crowded, the general view of exhibitors was that more business was being done.

The Fair is traditionally made up of a number of relatively small national pavilions. on this occasion about 35. These are usually of a prestige kind and are much favoured by the smaller nations, although this year, as last, there was an interesting Japanese pavilion. There are also larger and more specialised pavilions, where Spanish manufacturers exhibit their own products and Spanish agents those of their foreign principals.

This year, however, the Fair authorities introduced some new ideas and put special emphasis on a small number of key industrial sectors. These included furniture, woodworking and plastic machinery, office machinery, mechanised handling equipment and last, but not least, the nuclear industry. Some of these specialised sections were accompanied by symposia intended to draw experts in the particular field concerned from all parts of Spain.

It is a little early to say how this new departure will prosper, but the Fair authorities report that more space was sold than last year and they are confident they are working on the right lines.

British participation took two forms; British products exhibited by Spanish agents, subsidiaries or joint-venture concerns, and an official nuclear industry stand organised as a joint venture by the British Nuclear Forum and the Department of Trade and Industry.

In the first category no particular national impact is made since a Spanish agent may well be exhibiting on his stand machinery from a number of countries of origin. Some 70 to 80 British manufacturers were represented in this way. We were thinner on the ground than the German Federal Republic, France and Italy and there were, of course, many gaps. Nevertheless many well-known names were noted, mainly in the following fields: Fork-lift trucks, mobile cranes, office machinery, non-ferrous metal products, aircraft engines and components for the aircraft industry.

There were no spectacular individual success stories to report but the majority of the British exhibitors expressed satisfaction with business prospects.

An effective display

The official British Nuclear Forum stand was extremely well designed and was most effective. This is an important field in Spain because Spain is short of fossil fuels and, in many parts of the country, of water. The stand was manned by representatives of the British Nuclear Forum, of the UK Atomic Energy Authority, British Nuclear Fuels, and a number of other important firms in the nuclear field. Recent orders for nuclear power stations have been placed with the US, and the purpose of the British exhibit was to interest Spanish nuclear circles in the ancillary equipment and services which we can offer, and also with an eye to the market for the next generation of reactors, including the fast breeder reactor.

In the symposium which accompanied the nuclear section of the Fair, a paper was read by Mr. R. H. Campbell of the Nuclear Power Group on fast reactors, and there were two further papers by Mr. A. S. Davidson and Mr. W. C. O. Kent of British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. on fuel services for fast reactors. Useful contacts were also made or reinforced by the British representatives. The stand was visited by the Minister of Commerce and by Admiral José M. Ortero, President of the Spanish Nuclear Energy Commission, and other important Spanish officials.

British Day was held on June 7. HM Ambassador, Sir John Russell, GCVO, CMG, accompanied by Mr. A. H. Spire, Commercial Counsellor at the Embassy, and other Embassy representatives, came to Barcelona for the occasion.

The Spanish Minister of Commerce, Senor Enrique Fontana, being greeted by Mr. J. R. Thompson of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority on the British Nuclear Forum stand at the Barcelona Fair.

Joint venture group largest national section at Posidonia

From the British Embassy, Athens

MORE than 150 companies from 21 countries took part in the third Posidonia International Shipping Exhibition from June 5-11. The exhibition was held at the Zappeion Palace in the centre of Athens and for one week the city swarmed with probably the largest group of shipping men ever to gather in the Greek capital. Even before the end of the second successful Posidonia exhibition held in June 1970, the organisers, the British company Maritime Presentations Ltd., were being besieged by exhibitors for more space in the third biennial exhibition. The success of Posidonia '72 was, therefore, assured well in advance.

This year's event was, therefore, larger with 102 separate stands, displaying equipment and services covering the whole range of shipping, shipbuilding and ship-repairing. As host country and the possessor of one of the largest merchant fleets in the world, Greece was well represented in all sections. Impressive national sections were provided by Britain, Japan and Italy, and the standards were high throughout.

Minister opens show

The opening ceremony was performed on Monday, June 5, by Mr. Orestes Yakas, the Greek Minister of Merchant Marine, Transport and Communications, in the presence of the Second Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. Nicholas Makarezos, Mr. Emmanuel Fthenakis (now Minister to the Prime Minister), many other Greek officials, members of the Diplomatic Corps and the 25 Greek shipowners who form the Sponsorship Committee for the exhibition. The Ministers later toured the show and, accompanied by the Ambassador, Sir Robin Hooper, spent a considerable time in the British sections talking to exhibitors.

Thirty-nine British companies participated in a joint venture under arrangements between the Department of Trade and Industry and the two national organisations, the Shipbuilders and Repairers National Association (SRNA) and the British Marine Equipment Council (BMEC). They comprised the largest of the national sections and 11 more British exhibitors had separate stands. A number of additional British manufacturers were represented by their Greek agents. The British sections displayed the latest developments in shipbuilding and included equipment ranging from ship stabilisers to navigational instruments. The services Britain can offer to international shipping were attractively presented. Lloyd's stand had one of their uniformed waiters in attendance and British

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POSIDONIA

continued

Channel Shiprepairers Ltd. featured girls in Welsh national costume.

Many topics covered

A forum under the chairmanship of Mr. Charles Longbottom, chairman of Austin and Pickersgill Ltd., was held at the Eugenides Foundation concurrently with the exhibition. The forum was enthusiastically supported and provided an opportunity for a hard look at world shipping and problems affecting the future of the industry. Topics covered were the changing patterns of shipping finance, the effects on trade of expansionism and protectionism, and problems of the environment.

Posidonia is essentially a specialised trade fair visited, except for one public day, only by people with shipping interests. This year's exhibition was well attended both by local and international shipowners and many others with international maritime interests. Despite the present depressed state of shipping, the unqualified success of Posidonia '72 reflects the confidence of those shipowners committed to the expansion and re-equipment of their fleets. Although it is extremely difficult to quantify the long-term results of exhibitions covering such a wide range of manufacturing interests and services, at least three of the British exhibitors gained substantial firm orders and many others received serious inquiries.

Considerable on-stand business transacted at DRUPA '72

From the British Consulate-General, Dusseldorf

DRUPA '72—the 6th International Printing and Paper Fair—held from May 26 to June 8, was the largest trade exhibition ever staged in Dusseldorf. It attracted a record number of exhibitors—1,086 firms (516 from outside Germany) exhibited over a net area of more than 100,000 square metres using the old as well as the new exhibition grounds—and a record number of some 300,000 visitors from 60 countries. Some 24 per cent of the visitors came from outside Germany including large contingents from Switzerland, Holland, Luxembourg, Belgium, Denmark and Austria whilst a considerable number of visitors from Eastern Europe were noticed.

Represented by 82 companies, Britain had the third strongest foreign contingent at this venture. Fifty-one of these firms participated in a joint venture scheme under the auspices of the British Printing Machinery Association (BPMA) with the assistance of the Department of Trade and Industry. For the convenience of exhibitors and visitors alike these firms showed their equipment and materials on six separate joint venture stands in the new exhibition grounds in the halls most appropriate for their products. BPMA and the British Consulate-General in Dusseldorf each had an information stand which was manned throughout the exhibition. A further 31 British companies showed independently, some of their stands being very large and attractive. Nearly all British stands were visited on May 31 by the Minister (Economic) from the Embassy in Bonn, Mr. Norman Statham.

Some of the other foreign countries represented at the Fair were Switzerland with 88 exhibitors, Italy (85), the United States (70), France (55), Netherlands (34), Belgium (17), Sweden (16), Japan (13), Austria (8), Canada (7), Finland and Spain (5 each), Australia and Poland (2 each).

The equipment shown fell under six headings (ie) printing machinery, paper converting machinery, printing preparation, printing inks, paper and board, and ancillary products. The British exhibitors were very pleasantly surprised by the high level of inquirers and by the large numbers of visitors to the stands. A survey carried out during the fair revealed that almost 50 per cent of all visitors came from top or middle management.

Good number of inquiries

Because of the present economic situation in Germany and Europe as a whole cautious optimism prevailed when Drupa '72 opened. It is, therefore, all the more encouraging that an overwhelming number of British participants at this fair were more than pleased with the inquiries received. Although the prime purpose of exhibiting at such fairs is not to sell but to stimulate interest for the future, the actual business transacted at this event was considerable. Part of this success can, undoubtedly, be attributed to the fact that for the past few months a number of buyers held back their orders until they had had the opportunity of having a look at the latest technical developments at the fair. This backlog of outstanding investment decisions undoubtedly helped to boost the sales figures. It was, therefore, generally agreed that it is much too early to speak of a new 'boom' in the printing machinery and paper processing industry but a strong wind of change was certainly felt.

It should also be mentioned that in order to operate on a rational and profitable basis this highly specialised industry has to manufacture in large series which relies on a world-wide market. DRUPA '72 once again proved to be, for this purpose, an ideal place for the exchange of the latest ideas and techniques and a truly international shop window.

It can be said that for most British participants, the show yielded in terms of inquiries and orders far more than could have been expected at such a venture.

Almost all British exhibitors stated that they would participate at the next DRUPA which is to be held in 1977.

Follow-up orders anticipated after Basle Wire Exhibition

From the British Consulate, Basle

THE 3rd International Wire Exhibition (WIREX), which took place in Basle from May 30 to June 3, was a particularly interesting venture. It was the first time the show had been held outside the United Kingdom, the two previous International Wire Exhibitions both having been staged at Olympia.

This year's event was also notable because it was the first time that a United Kingdom exhibition firm had rented space from the Swiss Industries Fair in Basle for the purpose of organising an international exhibition. The United Kingdom firm of Mack Brooks Exhibitions Ltd., St. Albans, Hertfordshire decided to transfer the location of the fair from London to Basle because of this town's geographical position in the centre of Europe and also because they thought that German, French and Italian firms would be more willing to exhibit if they did not have to transport their relatively heavy machinery across the Channel. As was to be expected with a first venture of this kind a number of problems had to be ironed out. The exhibition itself, however, surpassed the expectations of both organisers and exhibitors.

One hundred and forty firms from 13 countries were represented at this year's exhibition—a small increase over the number in 1970. The

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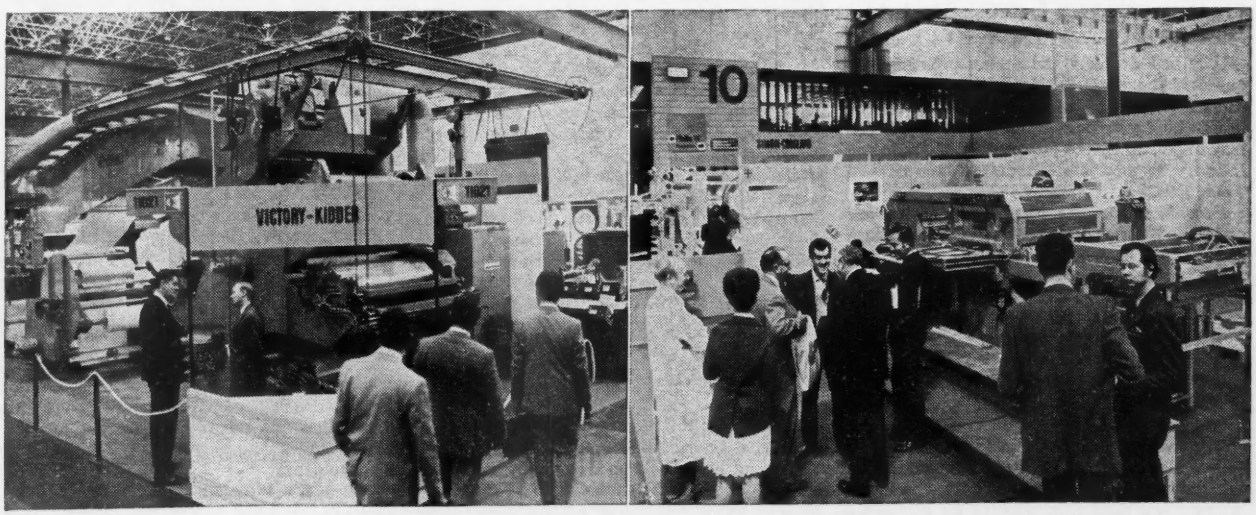
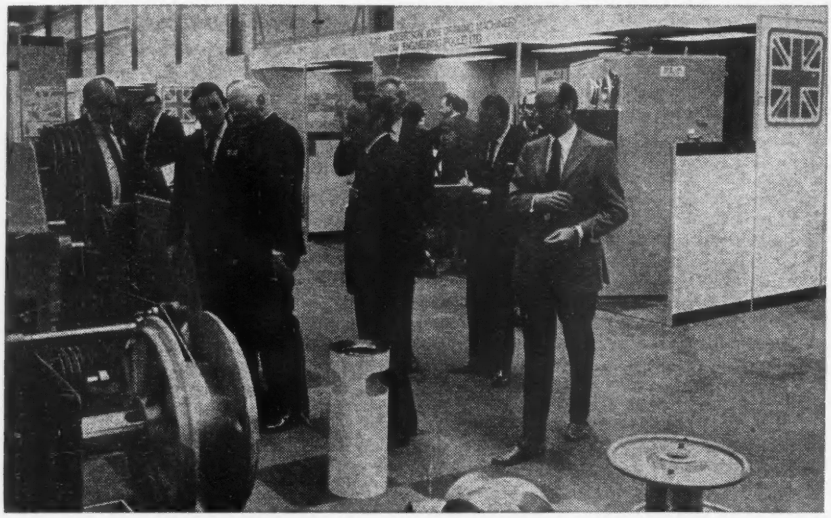


Prospective buyers see some of the British exhibits at the DRUPA '72 exhibition in Dusseldorf. Here, visitors look at the Victory-Kidder display (left) and the Simon-Crosland stand (right).



HE Mr. E. A. Midgley, HM Ambassador to Switzerland (third from left), is seen here talking to United Kingdom exhibitors at the 3rd International Wire Exhibition in Basle.

BASLE WIRE EXHIBITION

continued

number of firms represented by the exhibitors was also up and the area covered by the exhibition was about 70 per cent larger than in 1970.

United Kingdom manufacturers were represented by 32 firms grouped together on a joint venture stand organised by the Wire Machinery Association in association with the Department of Trade and Industry.

HM Ambassador in Berne, Mr. E. A. Midgley, CMG, MBE, visited the exhibition on the last day. Comments from the British exhibitors showed that they were, on the whole, very satisfied with the results. One firm sold a machine on the stand for £23,000, and have good hopes of selling another similar machine in the near future. Another firm took orders for three of their machines on the stand. In the course of the next few months various firms expect to receive orders as a result of their negotiations at WIREX.

The fourth International Wire Exhibition is again expected to take place in Basle in 1974.

New British Pavilion at Budapest International Trade Fair

From the British Embassy, Budapest

'MANY new contacts and several promising inquiries.' This comment by one of the British exhibitors reflected the view of nearly all the firms which took part in the official British display organised by the Department of Trade and Industry at this year's Budapest International Trade Fair, held from May 19-29.

Forty-one countries participated in the fair and some 40 firms exhibited in the official British display. British products included machine and hand tools, industrial processing instruments, textile machinery, medical equipment, electrical components, power transmission items, electric furnaces and pumps, laboratory equipment, musical instruments, language courses and cosmetics. The open air displays included heavy materials handling equipment, cranes, metal finishing plant and grinding machines.

The opening of the 1972 Budapest International Fair was attended by Mr. Peter Preston, Deputy Secretary at the Department of Trade and Industry, who was the official guest of the Hungarian Government. The event was opened by Dr. Biro, the Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade, who subsequently conducted Mr. Jeno Fock, the President of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and several other ministers on a tour of the exhibition, which included a visit to the British pavilion. On a later date Mr. Istvan Szurdi, the Minister of Internal Trade, visited the British display and several British exhibitors were able to discuss their products with him.

The British national day reception at the fair on Saturday, May 20 was attended by some 600 guests including Mr. Bela Szalai, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, and several other leading officials and personalities concerned with Anglo/Hungarian trade and commercial relations.

Favourable comment

The official British display wss housed in a newly constructed pavilion and many visitors commented favourably on its appearance. The functional and uniform design of the stands contrasted to advantage with the diversified designs seen in some other pavilions. The exhibits of materials handling equipment in the open area adjacent to the pavilion attracted a great deal of attention throughout the fair. A container handling side-loader was handed over to the Hungarian authorities by the British Ambassador Mr. D. S. L. Dodson, during the course of the fair.

During his speech at the opening ceremony Dr. Biro, the Minister of Foreign Trade, stressed that Hungarian enterprises welcomed the opportunity to conclude co-operation arrangements with foreign firms and many British participants reported receiving proposals of this sort. The displays in the Hungarian pavilions clearly demonstrated how some foreign firms had found it advantageous to enter into licensing or joint production arrangements with Hungarian enterprises to the advantage of both partners.

It was announced during the fair that in 1973 the Budapest International Trade Fair would be held on two sites—at the City Park and on the site of the Agricultural Exhibition. In 1974 the entire fair will be located on the site of the Agricultural Exhibition.

Book exhibition will tour Canadian universities

A BRITISH Council Book Exhibition of 'British Books and Periodicals on Geography' has been sent to Canada to be shown at the 22nd International Geographical Congress in Montreal in August. It will then tour Canadian universities.

The books were selected by Professor K. M. Clayton of the University of East Anglia on behalf of the Royal Society's British National Committee for Geography. There are about 650 books plus examples of university series publications and periodicals.

Three sets of a new British Council exhibition of 580 paperbound books on scientific and technological subjects have been despatched for showing in Nigeria. They represent works from some 60 British publishers.

Good cross-section of consumer goods at Tel Aviv 'Modern Living' Fair

From the British Embassy, Tel Aviv

THE seventh International Trade Fair to be held at the Tel Aviv permanent exhibition grounds was called 'Modern Living' and ran from May 23-June 10.

This was an event dedicated mainly to consumer goods and consumer durables, together with building equipment and materials used in housing and decoration. Opened on the evening of May 23 by President Shazar, it attracted 900 exhibitors, of whom about a half were from Israel.

'Modern Living' was the first of Israel's specialised consumer goods fairs. Over half a million visitors thronged the grounds during the 17 evenings on which the event was open.

In the now traditional British pavilion a good cross-section of consumer goods were on show, including hi-fi, kitchen equipment and glassware, drinks, domestic heaters, car batteries, language tuition, television, wall coverings and banking. On an adjoining site vibrating road-rollers and fork lift trucks were exhibited. The British pavilion was usually engulfed with visitors and all exhibitors were kept very much on their toes to deal with the volume of inquiries. Many of the companies expect to increase their turnover substantially in Israel.

The centrepiece of the pavilion was an exhibit of 250 selected consumer goods from the Design Council in London, some of them the subject of the 1972 design awards. This was a very attractive exhibition which created a great deal of attention, not only at the fair itself, but also in the local press and on Israel television. Many hundreds of inquiries were taken for the individual exhibits on show, a wide range of textiles, ceramics, toys, cutlery, glassware, furniture and many other attractive articles, the majority of them new to Israel. Professional members of the Israeli Design Institute saw the exhibit at a private showing.

Appropriately enough, British Day, June 7, was marked by the visit to the pavilion of Sir Paul Reilly, director of the Design Council, who visited the exhibitors together with the British Ambassador, Mr. John Barnes, and the Honourable Michael Sieff, Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Group for Israel.

British participation at 'Modern Living' reflects the good business done by many firms in this sector despite high Israeli duties and taxation. It is hoped that by 1974, when the next show of this kind will take place, Israel may be opening up more quickly as a market for imported consumer goods. In the meantime, however, the Design Centre exhibit at the heart of the British pavilion has given Israelis a chance to see what fine things Britain's designers are creating today and shown them the shape of things to come.

Next year's International Trade Fair in Tel Aviv will take place in October. Named 'Technology 73', it will concentrate on machinery and capital goods.

MISSIONS and TOURS

Common Market study tours

THE second Common Market study tour, organised by the Leicester and County Chamber of Commerce and Industry, has just returned from Paris.

During their short stay in Paris, 18 members representing manufacturers of knitted outerwear, hosiery and ladies' shoes were briefed by the Commercial Department of the British Embassy on the French market in general and the consumer goods market in particular.

They spent a full morning with SAPAC, the central buying organisation for Au Printemps and Prisunic, having discussions with the departmental buyers to establish the requirements of the French market.

The group then visited Velizy II, the latest in the chain of shopping complexes that are being ringed round Paris.

This visit, coupled with the visit to Dusseldorf in May, has provided these Chamber members with the information necessary to enable them to approach the German and French markets fully equipped to sell.

Similar visits to Brussels and Amsterdam are being planned currently.

The French connection

WITH Britain's entry into the Common Market just six months away Mr. Eric Cooper, managing director of Telephone Rentals Ltd., set off for Paris recently to discuss plans for extending TR's operation in Europe with directors of the company's French subsidiary, Le Teleautomate SA. He was joined at the Paris talks by sales director, Mr. F. G. Bernays. Telephone Rentals recently set up an advisory service for all British companies and organisations requiring telephones, security systems and other services in France. Among Le Teleautomate's customers are the Paris Metro, Renault and the Sorbonne.

Senior executives to visit Brussels

THE *Financial Times* is arranging a visit to Brussels for senior industrial, commercial and financial executives from the countries which expect to join the European Communities in 1973.

This visit, 'How Europe Works', will commence with a luncheon given at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor on July 10 and will continue with a two-day conference in Brussels at which Dr. Sicco Mansholt, President of the Commission, Mr. Michael Palliser, British Ambassador to the Communities and Dr. E. M. J. A. Sassen, Netherlands Representative to the European Communities, will be among the speakers.

'We have decided to arrange this visit on an inclusive basis, beginning and ending in London, although we shall be able to offer places to participants who wish to attend the conference in Brussels only', says the newspaper.

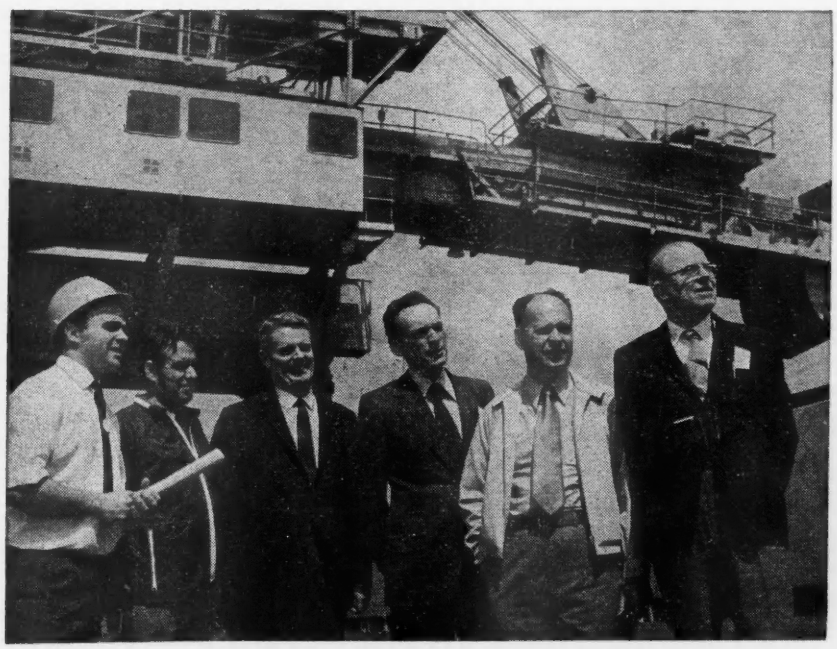
Japanese businessmen travel to Bristol to visit local firm

A PARTY of 40 Japanese businessmen from major paper and packaging concerns recently came to Bristol to visit Strachan & Henshaw Ltd. (Printing Press Division), which is part of the Dickinson Robinson Group.

The visit was arranged by the company's Japanese agents, and follows a visit to the international graphic arts trade fair, DRUPA, held at Dusseldorf.

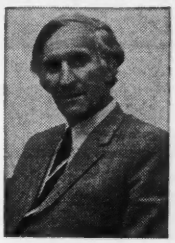
Sales trips for two

JAYCEE sales manager Mr. Stan Gater was due to leave at the end of May for a sales trip to the Scandinavian countries. His colleague Mr. Stephen Spiteri will be visiting customers throughout Italy and France this month.



Members of a party of Canadian handling equipment buyers, in Britain sponsored by the Mechanical Handling Engineers' Association and the Department of Trade and Industry, being shown around the National Coal Board coastal coal and ore handling terminal at Immingham by (left) NCB official Mr. K. Earnshaw.

Overseas marketing tour



MR. E. B. W. Darrell, general manager of export marketing, HY-MAC Ltd., left the United Kingdom on June 9 for a month long overseas marketing tour. Mr. Darrell will be visiting many of the HY-MAC distributors including those in Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

In Australia he will be joined by Mr. R. A. Smith, managing director of HY-MAC, who is at present visiting Hong Kong and the Far East.

HY-MAC Ltd., a Powell Duffryn company, manufacture all-hydraulic excavators and materials handling equipment, Whitlock excavator/loaders and Merton tractor shovels.

Senior executive spans North America during business tour

MR. L. B. Cracknell, marketing and commercial services manager of Dunlop's Manchester based GRG Division, has been on a three-week business tour of North America. Flying from Manchester, Mr. Cracknell's first stop was Toronto and on from there he travelled to the West coast. Having made his way down to California he crossed the United States and visited Florida before moving northwards again for visits to New York and Chicago. The GRG Division products that Mr. Cracknell was primarily concerned with during his visit included the range of Dunlop offset litho printers blankets, which are sold throughout the world, the Division's specialist range of flocked materials and the inflatable sports boats made by their subsidiary C-Craft Inflatable Products Ltd.

Dunlop have manufactured offset litho printers blankets for nearly 35 years and the current range includes multi purpose and specialist blankets for virtually every area of litho printing. Indications are that the export figure for Dunlop printers blankets in 1972 will set a new high level.

Birmingham report published during Romanian Minister's visit

THE Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and Industry has published a report on its first technical mission to Romania in November last year. Publication coincided with the visit to the Chamber of Mr. Ion Patan, Minister of Foreign Trade and deputy Prime Minister.

During his visit to Birmingham Mr. Patan, accompanied by the Romanian Ambassador, Mr. V. Pungan, the Commercial Counsellor, Mr. C. Radulescu, the Deputy Minister of Chemical Industry, Mr. A. L. Albescu, the Director General of the Ministry of Machine Building, Mr. I. Pop toured British Leyland's Austin/Morris division at Longbridge and visited the group research establishment and the starter motor and alternator factories of Joseph Lucas.

The Birmingham mission was highly specialised, representing products and techniques in numerical control of machine tools, and certain aspects of the automotive industry. These fields were chosen by the Romania industrial ministries themselves.

The 19 mission members were all qualified technicians and during their week in Romania gave lectures to technical audience invited by the relevant industrial centres under the Ministry of Machine Building.

The mission leader, Mr. S. A. Gauci, group marketing manager of Serck Ltd. says in his introduction to the Report, 'As a result of the progressive development of Romanian industry, end users are being given greater freedom to influence the choice of industrial equipment which is bought from abroad.'

Anglo-Romanian long term trade and co-operation agreements signed

Two new agreements—a Long Term Trade Agreement and a separate Co-operation Agreement—between the United Kingdom and Romania were signed in London on June 15. Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, and Mr. Anthony Kershaw, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, signed the agreements on behalf of the British Government and Mr. Ion Patan, Romanian Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Trade, signed on behalf of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Trade Agreement

The new Long Term Trade Agreement replaces the informal Trade Arrangement concluded between the two countries in 1968. The main feature of the agreement is that it confirms that both Governments will apply in their mutual trade the principles and provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in terms of the protocol of accession of Romania to GATT last autumn. The agreement records the objective of both Governments to work for an expansion of trade between the two countries with particular emphasis on increasing trade in machinery and other industrial and capital goods. Both Governments will also facilitate each other's participation in trade fairs and the organisation of exhibitions.

Under the terms of the agreement, the British Government will remove progressively the discriminatory quantitative restrictions placed on Romanian exports to the United Kingdom with the objective of eliminating them before the end of 1974. Exceptionally certain restrictions might be retained after that date.

The agreement is valid until December 31, 1974.

Co-operation Agreement

The Co-operation Agreement, unlike the Trade Agreement, has no terminal date. Both Governments undertake to encourage and facilitate the development of economic, industrial and technical co-operation both in relation to trade with each other and with third countries. Both the Trade Agreement and the Co-operation Agreement provide for the establishment of a United Kingdom/Romanian Joint Commission, which will undertake periodic reviews of both agreements as well as of the 1967 Agreement for Scientific and Technological Collaboration; to supervise and promote the development of economic, industrial and technical co-operation and in particular to promote and foster new co-operation projects under the Co-operation Agreement; to carry out the annual discussions about import facilities and to discuss any other questions arising out of the new Trade and Co-operation Agreements and the Scientific and Technological Collaboration Agreement which either side may propose.

The new agreements will be published as White Papers as soon as possible after signature.

Romanian Foreign Trade Minister's visit

Mr. Patan visited Britain from June 11 to 17 at the invitation of the Government. He was accompanied by Mr. A. L. Albescu, Deputy Minister in the Romanian Ministry of Chemical Industry, and Mr. I. Pop, Director-General of the Romanian Ministry of Machine Building, together with representatives of the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Trade. In addition to talks with the British Ministers, including the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, and the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, Mr. Patan met Lord Thorneycroft, chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, and had engagements with leading Chambers of Commerce, the Confederation of British Industry, and the East European Trade Council.

Economic background of Romania

The economy of Romania is organised on the basis of five-year plans covering all branches of national activity, including the amount of State funds to be invested in industry and agriculture and the annual production targets of industry. The country was, until recently, predominantly agricultural but it is the Government's intention to develop a mixed economy and a good deal of progress has been made.

There has been substantial investment in heavy industry with particular emphasis on the development of the power generation, chemical and metallurgical, and machine building industries. The current five-year plan (1971-5) calls for an annual increase of 10 per cent in industrial output and it seems likely that this figure will be achieved. Romania is fortunate in having large areas of fertile land and a climate which favours agriculture; oil resources which enable the production of about 13 million tons of crude oil a year; a plentiful supply of natural gas, and various mineral deposits which enable the country to meet a substantial part of its requirements.

Mr. Ion Patan (left), Vice-President of the Romanian Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Trade, shakes hands with Mr. John Davies, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, after the signing of trade and co-operation agreements at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office on June 16. Mr. Anthony Kershaw, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs (centre), also signed the agreements.

Anglo-Romanian trade

For several years Anglo-Romanian trade has been running in Britain's favour as the following figures show:

£ million

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 (Jan.-April)
UK imports	25.9	25.0	23.2	21.2	7.7
UK exports	32.0	29.1	29.1	31.2	11.4
	57.9	54.1	52.3	52.4	19.1

Principal imports from Romania are agricultural products—wheat, maize, lard—and certain industrial materials such as timber and metals. United Kingdom exports to Romania are mainly in the field of industrial equipment and materials.

Malaysia: double taxation

TALKS were held in London from May 22 to June 2 about a new double taxation agreement between the United Kingdom and Malaysia. Agreement was reached at official level on the text, subject to any amendments which may be needed in the light of proposals for corporation tax reform at present before the United Kingdom Parliament. No further information is available. **CRE ext. 2143**

Finland: ECGD backs further credit for heavy engineering machinery

THE Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a second line of credit enabling the Finnish firm Rauma-Repola Oy to purchase from British manufacturers another £500,000 of machinery, equipment and associated services for Finland's heavy engineering industry.

The financial agreement covering the credit was signed in London between Rauma-Repola Oy and Hambros Bank Ltd. leading a syndicate of banks comprising the Bank of Scotland, Barclays Bank, Clydesdale Bank, Lloyds Bank, Midland Bank, National Westminster Bank, the Royal Bank of Scotland and Williams & Glyn's Bank.

Under the new agreement Rauma-Repola Oy is expected to place orders with numerous manufacturers of engineering machinery and equipment. Contracts must have a minimum value of £25,000 and be placed within the next 18 months. Repayment of the loan will be over a period of five years from the estimated overall mean delivery date.

The credit will cover 80 per cent of the United Kingdom element of any individual contract at a fixed rate of interest of 6 per cent. The balance will be paid from the buyer's own resources and will include at least a 5 per cent downpayment on signature of contract with further instalments to be negotiated. Access to the credit will be confined to ECGD comprehensive policyholders unless the contract would normally qualify for Specific cover.

In October 1971 ECGD guaranteed Hambros's first line of credit to Rauma-Repola Oy, which enabled the Finnish company to purchase from British manufacturers up to £1 million of capital goods and associated services for the heavy engineering industry. This credit has now almost been fully utilised.

Federal Republic of Germany: transport regulations

THE authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany have made the following announcements:

Restrictions on the movement of heavy vehicles at weekends. Lorries of 7.5 metric tons or over and trailers drawn by lorries are prohibited from using most of the autobahn routes and a few German B-roads between 07.00 hrs. on Saturdays and 22.00 hrs. on Sundays from June 24 until September 10, 1972. This does not apply to West Berlin. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

Travel and goods traffic with West Berlin. New rules about travelling, and goods traffic between West Berlin and the remainder of the Federal Republic are explained in two pamphlets:

A blue pamphlet about travel to and from West Berlin, obtainable at border crossing points, railway stations, travel bureaux, automobile clubs.

A green pamphlet about goods traffic to and from West Berlin, obtainable at border crossing points and from chambers of industry and commerce, carrier associations, the Federal Institute of Long Distance Goods Traffic (Bundesanstalt für den Güterfernverkehr) and the Federal Chamber of German Inland Navigation (Bundesbervand der Deutschen Binnenschiffahrt).

EDB ext. 466/467/482

Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany

A PROTOCOL to the 1970 Trade Agreement between Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany was signed in Warsaw on December 22, 1971 and covers trade during the year 1972. Further details including the quota lists for 1972 are available to British exporters. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

Cuba: postal arrangements

A NOTICE was published in *Trade and Industry*, May 25 (page 370), about the change in postal arrangements for correspondence being sent to Cuba. Any UK firms experiencing difficulty in trade communications with Cuba should get in touch with Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Division 2, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 2627/3572).

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

France and Hungary

THE French *Moniteur du Commerce International* of May 29 published details of the protocol signed in Paris on April 24, 1972, to the long-term trade agreement of January 5, 1970, between France and Hungary. The protocol sets out particulars and amounts of the bilateral quotas to be exchanged between the two countries for 1972. Hungarian exports to France will include sheep, agricultural products, fabrics, garments and knitted goods, tractors and electrical equipment. French exports to Hungary will include agricultural products, chemical and pharmaceutical products, rubber goods, skins, leather, wood, paper, articles of glass, cement and pottery, textile and semi-processed goods for the textile industry, iron and steel and non-ferrous metals, industrial installations and equipment. Details, including the commodity lists for 1972 (in French), are available to British exporters on application to Tariff Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 423/408/288**

Antigua: UK aid for water treatment plant

BRITAIN has made a grant of £669,443 to Antigua for further improvements to the island's water supply. The grant will be used to provide a treatment plant, pipes, and auxiliary equipment from British firms. It is also envisaged that the suppliers of the plant will be responsible for its installation and commissioning. British firms will be invited to tender for the supply of the new plant and materials, but the civil engineering construction of the treatment works and also the service reservoirs will be put out to local tender. The laying of pipelines will be done by the Ministry of Public Works and Communications in Antigua. The grant follows a report on the Antigua water supply made by Sir William Halcrow and Partners, consulting engineers, who were engaged by the Overseas Development Administration, under technical assistance, in response to a request from the Antiguan Government. Ref. CRE 19823/G. **CRE ext. 2627**

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TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

European Communities

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations, proposed regulations, Directives and proposed directives which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. The French texts may be seen on application.

General. The *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 5, 1970 (page 296), contained an announcement about Regulation (CEE) No. 1373/70 concerning common measures for the application of the system of import, export and prefixation certificates for agricultural products subject to a single price rule. The *Journal Officiel* No. C18 of February 27, 1971, contained a list of those organisations responsible for the issue of such certificates. Modifications to this were published in the *Journal Officiel* No. C43 dated May 5, 1971. The *Journal Officiel* No. C57 of June 3, 1972, contains further amendments to the list referred to above.

The *Journal Officiel* No. C59 dated June 8, 1972, contains the draft text of a proposed regulation relating to certain measures to be taken in the agricultural sector following the development in the monetary situation. It should be noted that the text of the Regulation, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above.

Cattlemeat, beef and veal. Regulation (CEE) No. 1155/72 relates to the suspension of the Common Customs Tariff duties and levies in the cattlemeat sector. (*Journal Officiel* No. 128, June 3, 1972)

Wine. Directive 72/169/CEE fixes the characteristics and the minimum conditions for the control of varieties of vines. (*Journal Officiel* No. L103, May 2, 1972)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (CEE) No. 1166/72 relates to the procedures to be applied in respect of advances intended to cover expenses arising from the supply of milk products as food aid and referred to in Regulation (CEE) No. 442/72. (*Journal Officiel* No. L129, June 6, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1168/72 rescinds Regulation (CEE) No. 673/72 relating to the levying of an export duty intended to limit the export of powdered skimmed milk. (*Journal Officiel* No. L129, June 6, 1972)

Regulation (CEE) No. 1181/72 reintroduces certain milk products to the list of products benefiting from the special refund system laid down in Regulation (CEE) No. 441/69. (*Journal Officiel* No. L130, June 7, 1972)

Cereals and rice. Regulation (CEE) No. 1167/72 amends Regulation (CEE) No. 2196/71 derogating from Regulation (CEE) No. 2637/70 as regards the period of validity of import licences for rice originating in and coming from certain distant countries. (*Journal Officiel* No. L129, June 6, 1972)

Forestry plants and seeds. The *Journal Officiel* No. C59 dated June 8, 1972, contains the draft text of two proposed directives amending:

1. Directive 66/400/CEE dated June 14, 1966, on the marketing of beet seeds.
2. Directive 66/401/CEE dated June 14, 1966, on the marketing of forage crop seeds.
3. Directive 66/402/CEE dated June 14, 1966, on the marketing of seed grain.
4. Directive 66/403/CEE dated June 14, 1966, on the marketing of seed potatoes.
5. Directive 69/208/CEE dated June 30, 1969, on the marketing of seeds of oleaginous and fibrous plants.
6. Directive 70/457/CEE dated September 29, 1970, on the common catalogue of varieties of species of agricultural plants.
7. Directive 70/458/CEE dated September 29, 1970, on the marketing of vegetable seeds.

It should be noted that the texts of the Directives, when finally approved, may differ from the draft texts referred to above.

EDB ext. 7174/408

HARMONISATION OF LEGISLATION—INSURANCE: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L103 dated May 2, 1972, contains the text of Directive 72/166/CEE relating to the harmonisation of Member States' legislations on insurance against public liability arising from motor vehicle traffic and on control of the obligation to insure against such liability. The French text may be seen on application. **CRE ext. 2354/2355**

CUSTOMS LEGISLATION—COMMUNITY TRANSIT: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. C59 dated June 8, 1972 contains the draft text of a proposed regulation amending Regulation (CEE) No. 542/69 on Community transit. It should be noted that the text of the Regulation, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

IMPORTS FROM NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES: The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L132 dated June 9, 1972, contains the texts of the following Decisions. The French texts may be seen on application.

Decision 72/214/CEE authorises France to exclude from Community treatment urea (CCT No. 31.02B) originating in Poland and freely circulating in the other Member States.

Decision 72/215/CEE authorises Italy to exclude from Community

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treatment radio broadcasting receivers, whether or not combined with sound recorders or reproducers (CCT No. 85.15 A III) originating in Japan and freely circulating in the other Member States.

Decision 72/216/CEE authorises Italy to exclude from Community treatment films in rolls, sensitised, unexposed, perforated or not (CCT No. 37.02) originating in Japan and freely circulating in the Member States.

Decision 72/220/CEE authorises France to exclude from Community treatment radio broadcasting receivers, whether or not combined with sound recorders or reproducers (CCT No. 85.15 A III) originating in Taiwan and freely circulating in the other Member States. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: *Trade and Industry* dated January 27, 1972, contained notices about Regulations (CEE) Nos. 2795/71 and 2799/71 relating to the opening of tariff preferences for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for certain products originating in developing countries. The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. L128 dated June 3, 1972, contains the texts of Regulations (CEE) Nos. 1160/72 and 1161/72 reimposing with effect from June 6, 1972 the Common Customs Tariff duties on the following products originating in the countries indicated:

EEC Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods	Country of origin
85.04	Electric accumulators: A. Lead-acid accumulators (Regulation (CEE) No. 1160/72)	Yugoslavia
58.01	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, knotted (made up or not): B. Of silk, waste silk other than noil, synthetic fibres, yarn falling within heading No. 52.01 or of metal threads (Regulation (CEE) No. 1161/72)	Iran

Trade and Industry dated January 27, 1972, contained notices about Regulations (CEE) Nos. 2794/71 and 2796/71 relating to the opening, allocation and administration of Community Tariff quotas for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, for certain goods originating in developing countries. The *Journal Officiel* No. C57 dated June 3, 1972, contains announcements that the quotas for imports into the EEC of the following goods which were set up by Regulations (CEE) Nos. 2794/71 and 2796/71 have been exhausted. With effect from June 3, 1972, imports into the EEC of the following goods, when originating in the countries indicated, attract the full rate of customs duty:

EEC Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods	Country of origin
Regulation (CEE) No. 2794/71		
79.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strips, of zinc; zinc powders and flakes: A. Wrought plates, sheets and strips	Yugoslavia
87.12	Parts and accessories of vehicles falling within heading Nos. 87.09 to 87.11 inclusive B. Other	Yugoslavia
90.05	Refracting telescopes (monocular and binocular), prismatic or not	Macao
Regulation (CEE) No. 2796/71		
55.09	Other woven fabrics of cotton: A. Containing not less than 85 per cent by weight of cotton: II. Other — not specified	India

The French texts of the Regulations and announcements referred to above may be seen on application. **EDB ext. 7174/408**

Irish Republic

MERCHANDISE MARKS: It was reported in *Trade and Industry* of March 24, 1971 that the Government of the Irish Republic proposed to introduce quantitative packing regulations for prepacked goods. A further statement has been released and the proposed Order provides for:

Prepacked goods specified in the Order, to be marked with the quantity of the contents of the container. It will prohibit the packing of any of the goods in sizes other than the sizes mentioned.

The indication of quantity to be given in both metric and imperial units of measure until the end of 1973, after which imperial units will not be obligatory.

The indication of quantity to be shown in letters of the minimum height specified in the order and will have to be visible without opening any wrapper or container.

Packs of more than 1 pint or 1 lb which show the (imperial) quantity entirely in (fluid) ounces will not be permissible.

The proposed Order has a provision for a tolerance variation of up to 2 per cent of the marked quantity. For packages of less than 50 grams or 50 millilitres, or more than 4 kilograms or 5 litres, the Order will not apply.

Copies of the explanatory statement can be obtained from the Department of Industry and Commerce, Dublin 2, to whom comments on the proposed Order may be made. **CRE ext. 2270**

MARKING ORDER—LEAD ACID ACCUMULATORS: The Government of the Irish Republic has made an Order under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1931, as amended by the Merchandise Marks Act, 1970, which prohibits the import of lead acid accumulators assembled complete with lid, whether sealed or not, unless they bear an indication of the country or origin. The Order does not apply to accumulators imported as component parts of complete or substantially complete goods, articles designed for use by blind persons, or articles for international airports or ship building yards. The Order comes into operation on October 1, 1972.

EDB ext. 466/467/482

IMPORT QUOTAS: Orders have been made by the Irish Republic Government appointing the following import quotas:

Quota no.	Commodity	Quota period	Quota
12	Silk or artificial silk hose	July 1, 1972 to December 31, 1972	2,000,000 pairs
28	Miscellaneous brushes	July 1, 1972 to December 31, 1972	130,000 articles
31	Electric filament lamps	July 1, 1972 to December 31 1972	500,000 articles
53	Miscellaneous brushes	July 1, 1972 to December 31, 1972	600,000 articles
35	Sparking plugs	July 1, 1972 to December 31, 1972	300,000 articles
36	Laminated springs	July 1, 1972 to December 31, 1972	A quantity equal in value to £50,000
50	Superphosphates	July 1, 1972 to December 31, 1972	303 tons

EDB ext. 466/467/482

ORIGIN RULES—TUFTED CARPETS AND CERTAIN COTTON TEXTILES: The Government of the Irish Republic has announced new origin rules under the Origin of Manufactured Goods (Amendment) Regulations, 1972, governing the importation (at the preferential rate) of:

Tufted carpets falling within tariff heading 58.02 of United Kingdom or Canadian origin

Certain cotton textiles of United Kingdom origin.

(continued on next page

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IRISH REPUBLIC
continued

Copies of the notice (No. 1178) are available from Tariff Section, Export Services Division. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

IMPOSITION OF DUTIES—ANTI-DUMPING DUTY ON SLAKED LIME: The Government of the Irish Republic has made an Order under the Imposition of Duties (Dumping and subsidies) Act, 1968, which imposed an anti-dumping duty of £0.032 per hundredweight on slaked lime—BN No. 25.22—which is produced in or consigned from the United Kingdom. The Act, provides for relief from this duty where imports are shown not to have been dumped or where the margin of dumping is shown to be less than the anti-dumping duty payable. Application for reimbursement of duty should be made to the Secretary, An Coimisiún Dumpála, Griffith Barracks, Dublin 8, not later than three months after the date of the payment. This Order came into operation on May 30, 1972. **CRE ext. 2270**

Switzerland

PROHIBITION OF POISONOUS SUBSTANCES: Under an ordinance of December 23, 1971, the use in Switzerland of certain poisonous substances, eg toxic liquids, mercury, lead, arsenic and their compounds, thalline, strychnine, bromethane, DDD, DDT, etc, in parasiticides, fungicides, aerosols, paints, textiles, household objects and certain consumer products, was prohibited with effect from April 1, 1972. Ordinance 799/72 of May 10, 1972, provides for a transitional period up to September 30, 1972, for the use of existing stocks of goods containing the prohibited ingredients. An unofficial translation of these regulations is available. **EDB ext. 458/459/461**

Finland

REMOVAL OF CREDIT RESTRICTIONS: The Bank of Finland has announced that the measure introduced on November 13, 1970, to restrict the use of import credits ceased to operate from May 31. **EDB ext. 458/459/461**

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fair. These applications have to be made by German importers quoting the name of the foreign seller. **EDB ext. 466/467/468**

Israel

TARIFF REDUCTIONS: The Israeli authorities have announced duty reductions of between 3 and 18 per cent on about 1,350 tariff items. A list of the items affected will be published as soon as these are available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Jordan

IMPORT REGULATIONS: It has been confirmed that the ruling on import regulations issued on September 5, 1971, and reported in *Trade and Industry* of September 23, 1971, was cancelled on February 15 this year. It was replaced by a fine of 10 per cent on imports of frozen poultry, eggs, and cheese and butter other than tinned, routed via ports other than Aqaba. Imports of the other products mentioned in *Trade and Industry* on September 23, 1971, shipped via ports other than Aqaba, have therefore been liable to a 20 per cent fine since February 15 (the fine of 30 per cent was reduced—see *Trade and Industry*, November 18, 1971). No further information is available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

CUSTOMS TARIFF—BUTTER: Imports of butter in ½kg containers or less are now exempt from duty. The duty on butter otherwise packed and or Samneh (spiced boiled butter) has been reduced to 50 fils per kg net. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Iraq

IMPORT PROGRAMME FOR 1972-3: The Department of Trade and Industry has received a schedule of articles, the importation of which is prohibited or restricted to state trading companies in the Iraq import programme for April 1972 to March 1973. British exporters with enquiries should indicate the articles in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Spain

HOME COMPENSATION TAX: The Spanish *State Gazette* of June 9, 1972, announced a temporary concessional rate of Home Compensation Tax Levy until July 22, 1972, on the following items:

Tariff no.	Description	Home Compensation Tax Levy
03.02-A	Cod fish	1.5%
09.01-A	Coffee, not roasted	4.8%
26.01-A.2	Iron ore, other than roasted iron pyrites	1.5%
27.01-A	Coal (suitable for coking either as imported or mixed with other grades of coal, imported by iron and steel coking-plants for their own use in steel manufacture)	1.5%
31.02-A	Natural sodium nitrate containing not more than 16.3 per cent of nitrogen	1.5%

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

Federal Republic of Germany

REFUNDS OF TAX SURCHARGE: The Federal German authorities have announced that applications for refund of the tax surcharge (Konjunkturzuschlag) which may have been paid by some British firms and employees between August 1970 and June 1971 should now be made direct to the German tax office concerned. Repayment will be considered on completion of an application form which is only obtainable from the German tax office. Requests for repayment must be made before December 31, 1973. **CRE ext. 2307/2236**

IMPORT LICENCES FOR GOODS SOLD AT FAIRS: The Federal German authorities have announced that applications for import licences for goods which have been sold at fairs and which fall under the jurisdiction of the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry have to be submitted on a prescribed form to the Bundesamt für Ernährung und Forstwirtschaft, 6 Frankfurt/Main, Addickesallee 40, not later than the 14th day after the closing of the

Sierra Leone

IMPORT OF DISCARDED CLOTHING: The following notice was published in the *Sierra Leone Gazette* of May 18:

Government Notice No 488: Discarded Clothing (customs tariff item No 63.01A). With effect from June 1 all importations of discarded clothing must be accompanied by invoices showing the gross and net weight of each package. In the absence of such details on invoices, it would then be necessary for all the packages to be weighed gross and net individually at the importer's expense, before they are released. **EDB ext. 471/472/473**

Uganda

NEW LAW ON WOMEN'S DRESS: A Decree was published in Uganda in early June prohibiting the wearing of clothes which are more than three inches above the knee. This affects mini-skirts and longer dresses which incorporate a slit above the knee. It should also be noted that 'hot pants' are covered by the Decree. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Republic of South Africa

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The following alterations were notified in the South African *Government Gazette* of May 26:

The duty on certain internal combustion compression ignition engines and on machinery and motor vehicles imported with or incorporating such engines, is decreased and the duty on certain stationary engines, pumps, air compressors and generators is increased.

It is made clear that only omnibuses and other public-service type passenger vehicles with a seating capacity of 15 seats or more are classifiable under subheading 87.02.30.

The duty on fork-lift trucks with internal combustion piston engines is amended.

As the duties on certain compression ignition engines and on machinery and motor vehicles, imported with or incorporating such engines, are being amended the provisions for rebates of duty on such products are withdrawn.

Provision is made for a rebate of duty on internal combustion piston engines for the manufacture of scrapers, road graders, motor vehicles and crane trucks.

The manufacture of certain internal combustion compression ignition engines under rebate of duty is made subject to an approved manufacturing programme.

The provision for a rebate of duty on gaskets of paper and paperboard and certain parts for the manufacture of internal combustion compression ignition engines is withdrawn.

Provision is made for a rebate of duty on internal combustion compression ignition engines for the manufacture of fork-lift trucks. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICATION: Customs Tariff Application List No 554, published in the South African *Government Gazette* of June 9, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

Grub hoes, from 20 per cent ad valorem to 30 per cent ad valorem.

Towels and face cloths classifiable under tariff subheadings 62.02.50, 62.02.55 and 62.02.62, from the existing duties to 40 per cent ad valorem or 130 c per lb. less 50 per cent of the free on board price (general), and 25 per cent ad valorem or 130 c per lb. less 50 per cent of the free on board price (manufacturing).

British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requiring further information should address inquiries to Commercial Relations and Exports Department. **CRE ext. 2274**

CUSTOMS TARIFF CHANGES: The following alterations were notified in the South African *Government Gazette* of June 2:

The duty on parts of inter-office communication sets is reduced from 12.5 per cent (general) and 7.5 per cent (preferential) to 5 per cent.

It is made clear that berets are not liable to an ordinary anti-dumping duty.

The provisions for a rebate of duty on prepared sewing yarn of man-made fibres (continuous and discontinuous) and cotton yarn, for the manufacture of footwear, are withdrawn.

Provision for a rebate of duty is made on certain fabrics coated or covered with non-poromeric artificial plastic material, for use as upper material. **EDB ext. 471/472/473/462**

Australia

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY ON CINEMATOGRAPH FILM: The Australian Minister for Customs and Excise has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the matter of valuation for duty of cinematograph film of advertising character (tariff item 37.07). Details of the tariff items under which the goods are dutiable may be obtained from Tariff Section, Export Data Branch (ext. 468/469/401). The matter has been reported by the British High Commission at Canberra which has been asked to notify the Australian authorities as soon as possible of United Kingdom interests proposing to give evidence; notification in this instance must be given to the Australian authorities not later than July 10. Before that date, therefore, UK trade associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, quoting reference CRE 900/72. Evidence may be submitted to the Tariff Board either directly by the firm or trade association concerned or through the facilities provided by the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447). The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member. **CRE ext. 2318/2319**

New Zealand

EXEMPTIONS FROM IMPORT LICENSING—Floor coverings: As a result of a Tariff and Development Board report, the following floor coverings were freed from licence in Import Control Exemption Notice (No. 11) 1972:

39.01.101	40.08.002	ex 40.14.069	48.12.009
39.02.081	ex 40.08.011 to	ex 45.04.001	59.10.011
ex 39.07.399	ex 40.08.019	45.04.012	59.10.019
40.08.001	40.14.003	48.12.001	

Wood: The following items of wood were freed from licence in Import Control Exemption Notice (No. 12) 1972:

44.25.002	44.25.003	ex 44.25.008

NB Ex indicates part only of tariff item. **EDB ext. 401/469/468**

(continued on next page)

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NEW ZEALAND
continued

EMERGENCY PROTECTION AUTHORITY—TEMPORARY PROTECTION: The New Zealand Minister of Industry and Commerce has received applications for temporary protection of the following items:

Tariff item	Description
82.03.004	Pliers, animal marking; pliers for use in attaching clips, tags, rings and the like to animals
ex 93.05.009	Underwater spear guns

The question of temporary protection of these items may at a later date be referred to the Emergency Protection Authority. Ref. CRE 1171/72 and CRE 1172/72. **CRE ext. 2321**

EXEMPTIONS FROM IMPORT LICENSING: Import Control Exemption Notice (No. 10) 1972 which became effective from March 30, 1972, has exempted from licence certain goods which were among those proposed for exemption in October 1971. Representations relating to a number of other items in the exemption proposal are still under consideration. Notice of the proposed exemptions was given in *Trade and Industry* of November 4, 1971, pages 284-5. The following items are affected:

04.05.001	25.05.000	40.16.019	84.19.029
ex 04.05.008 }	25.19.000	44.03.100	84.56.031
ex 04.05.009 }	28.02.001	ex 44.03.300	85.10.002
05.15.001	28.04.101	44.03.400	86.01.000
08.01.309	28.04.200	ex 44.03.501	86.02.000
08.01.311 }	28.04.300	ex 44.03.509	86.04.001
08.01.319 }	ex 28.13.001 }	44.06.000	86.04.009
08.03.100	ex 28.13.009 }	44.08.000	86.05.000
08.09.009	29.01.203	44.09.001	86.06.000
12.01.600	35.02.000	44.09.009	86.09.001 }
12.01.700	35.03.001	44.10.001	86.09.009 }
ex 12.01.900	35.03.003	44.10.009	86.10.000
12.06.001	36.07.009	44.11.009	ex 87.12.001
12.06.009	36.08.009	44.25.019	ex 87.12.002
12.09.000	38.02.009	44.26.019	ex 87.12.009
12.10.000	38.04.000	49.07.001 to }	93.02.000
15.06.011 to }	38.05.000	49.07.003 }	93.03.000
15.06.019 }	38.09.001 to }	64.06.003	93.06.100
15.09.000	38.09.003 }	68.11.001 to }	93.07.001
15.10.001 }	38.10.001	68.11.019 }	99.02.000
15.10.009 }	38.10.003	70.14.011 to }	
15.10.200	39.01.001 to }	70.14.021 }	
15.17.009	39.01.009 }	70.19.004	
18.02.000	40.15.001	84.19.009	

British exporters with inquiries should specify the item(s) in which they are interested. **EDB ext. 401/469/468**

CUSTOMS TARIFF—FURTHER NOTICE REGARDING INQUIRY ON CERTAIN COATED PAPERS (TI 48.07.059): The terms of reference for certain coated papers given in *Trade and Industry* of May 4, page 219, stated that the reference arose from a request that a determination under TI 48.07.051 be placed on all coated printing and writing papers except those set out in the Second Schedule to the Notice above. The New Zealand Minister of Customs has now informed the Board that this reference arises from a request that a determination under Tariff item 48.07.051 be placed on all coated printing and writing papers, the CIF and E value of which does not exceed $502 per ton (sheets) and $476 per ton (reels) except certain specified grades of such papers as set out in the attached schedule to this Notice, which now replaces the Second Schedule to the notice in *Trade and Industry* of May 4. The public hearing in connection with this inquiry will commence at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesday, August 1, 1972.

Schedule

Surface paper, one side coated
Flint paper, one side coated
Metallic paper, one side coated
Label paper, one side coated
Label paper, two sides coated, glazed on one side
Two sides coated paper, less than 55 gsm
Magazine printing paper with not less than 55% mechanical pulp, two sides coated.

Ref. CRE 3066/71. **CRE ext. 2321**

CUSTOMS TARIFF INQUIRIES—IMPORT LICENSING—VARIOUS GOODS: The following three cases have been referred to the New Zealand Tariff and Development Board because of representations made following the announcement of proposed

exemptions from import licensing (see *Trade and Industry* of November 4, 1971, pages 284/5).

1. Natural Honey of tariff item 04.06.000. The Minister of Customs has referred to the New Zealand Tariff and Development Board for inquiry and report the question of the nature and extent of the protection, if any, which it considers appropriate for New Zealand industry in respect of the importation of natural honey classified in Tariff item 04.06.000. The Tariff provisions relating to these goods are set out in the Schedule to this notice. The Board will conduct a public hearing in the Hearing Room, Eighth Floor, Cumberland House, Upper Willis Street, Wellington, on Tuesday, August 29, commencing at 10.30 a.m. Any person who intends to tender evidence should lodge, in typewritten form, 14 copies of public evidence and 12 copies of confidential evidence, to be presented under oath at the public hearing, by no later than Tuesday, August 8, 1972.

Schedule

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
04.06.000	Natural honey per cwt	20%	20% plus $1.86	20% plus $2.80

2. Rennet of Tariff items 21.07.021, 29.40.001 and 29.40.002. The Minister of Customs has referred to the New Zealand Tariff and Development Board for inquiry and report the question of the nature and extent of the protection, if any, which it considers appropriate for New Zealand industry in respect of the importation of rennet classified in Tariff items 21.07.021, 29.40.001 and 29.40.002. The Tariff provisions relating to these goods are set out in the Schedule to this notice. The Board will conduct a public hearing in the Hearing Room, Eighth Floor, Cumberland House, Upper Willis Street, Wellington, on Thursday, August 31, commencing at 10.30 a.m. Any person who intends to tender evidence should lodge, in typewritten form, 14 copies of public evidence and 12 copies of confidential evidence, to be presented under oath at the public hearing, no later than Thursday, August 10.

Schedule

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
21.07	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included:			
21.07.021	Rennet, flavoured, coloured or simply prepared	22½%	50%	60%
	Aul	4½%		
29.40	Enzymes:			
	Rennett:			
29.40.001	In tablets, or in liquid form in containers having a capacity not exceeding 1 pint; rennet powder packed for retail sale	22½%	50%	60%
..	Aul	4½%		
29.40.002	Other	10%	15%	20%
	Aul	Free		

3. Waters, Lemonade, etc. of Tariff items 22.01.000 and 22.02.000. The Minister of Customs has referred to the New Zealand Tariff and Development Board for inquiry and report the question of the nature and extent of the protection, if any, which it considers appropriate for New Zealand industry in respect of the importation of the goods listed in the attached schedule. The Board will conduct a public hearing in the Hearing Room, Eighth Floor, Cumberland House, Upper Willis Street, Wellington, on Tuesday, September 5, commencing at 10.30 a.m. Any person who intends to tender evidence should lodge, in typewritten form, 14 copies of public evidence and 12 copies of confidential evidence, to be presented under oath at the public hearing, no later than Tuesday, August 15.

Schedule

Number	Description	Rates of duty BP	MFN	GEN
22.01.000	Waters, including spa waters and aerated waters; ice and snow	17½%	..	22½%
22.02.000	Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit and vegetable juices falling within heading No. 20.07	17½%	35%	40%

All typewritten statements (14 copies) should be lodged with Mr. C. H. S. Rodden, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 5070, Wellington, not later than dates quoted above. 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses', which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board, can be seen at the Export House (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 401/468/469). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be affected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry. Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand or through the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc., PO Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand (telegraphic address 'Transtrade', tel. Wellington 43-706) and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Division. (The BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member; details may be obtained from the BTANZ.) Ref. CRE 179/71. **CRE ext. 2321**

EMERGENCY PROTECTION AUTHORITY REPORTS: Copies of the following New Zealand reports are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Tariff no.	Description
69.11 69.12	Tableware of porcelain or china (including biscuit porcelain and parian)
97.03	Inflatable plastic beach and similar balls and inflatable plastic toys.

CRE ext. 2321

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Bolivia

DUTY REDUCTIONS FOR SANITARY TOWEL MANUFACTURERS: Bolivian Supreme Decree No. 10119 lowers the duty on certain items when they are to be used in the manufacture of sanitary towels. The tariff headings affected are as follows:

Tariff no.	Description	Unit	Specific Pesos	Ad val cif duty	Additional tax cif
55.02	Cotton linters				
1	Raw			Free	15%
2	Washed, degreased, bleached or dyed:				
2.01	For making sanitary towels, with permission from the Ministry of Finance			Free	8%
2.99	Other			Free	15%
59.03	Bonded fibre fabrics, similar bonded yarn fabrics, and articles of such fabrics, whether or not impregnated or coated:				
1	Bonded fibre fabrics, in the piece or simply squared or cut in reactangles, not impregnated, washed or coated with other materials				
1.01	Of wool or fine animal hair	KL	65.00	25%	18%
1.02	Bonded fibre fabrics in viscose rayon, of simple gauze, white, for making sanitary towels, with permission from the Ministry of Finance	KL	10.00	10%	16%
1.99	Other	KL	45.00	25%	18%
2	Bonded fibre fabrics in the piece or simply cut in squares or rectangles, impregnated, washed or coated with other materials:				
2.01	Bonded fibre fabrics, impregnated or coated for industrial use, with permission from the Ministry of Finance	KG	10.00	15%	18%
2.99	Other	KL	45.00	25%	18%
99	Articles n.e.s.	KL	35.00	25%	18%

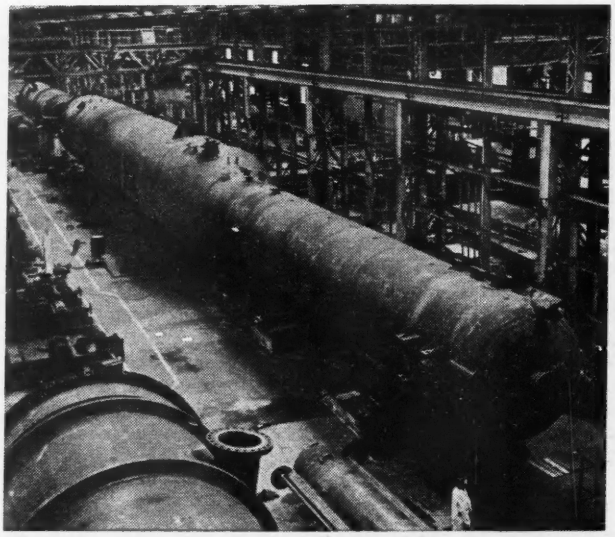
EDB ext. 474/476/7312

Brazil

REFERENCE PRICES FOR PETROCHEMICALS: The Brazilian Customs Policy Council has announced reference prices for the following products:

Ammonium chlorate	US$ 130.00 per ton cif
Nickel sulphate	US$ 900.00 per ton cif
Methanol	US$ 85.39 per ton cif
Vinyl acetate	US$ 219.00 per ton cif
Butyl phthalate	US$ 290.00 per ton cif
Octyl phthalate	US$ 290.00 per ton cif
Isobutyl phthalate	US$ 290.00 per ton cif
Isooctyl phthalate	US$ 290.00 per ton cif
Ammonium sulphate	US$ 21.00 per ton cif
Urea	US$ 52.00 per ton cif
Dodecyl benzene	US$ 170.00 per ton cif
Mixed phthalates	US$ 290.00 per ton cif

EDB ext. 474/476/7312



Adamson & Hatchett Ltd., a member of the Acrow Group, has manufactured its largest vessel at the Dukinfield, Cheshire, works. The 210 ton vessel is a CO_2 absorber for a new ammonia plant at the PET nitrogen works in Hungary for Kellogg International Corporation (London). The absorber, which is 179 ft. high and varies in diameter from 14 ft. to 9 ft., will be cut into three sections for shipment; welding and on-site hydraulic testing will be carried out by Adamson & Hatchett engineers in Hungary.

DUTY-FREE PERIOD FOR IMPORTS OF NAPHTHA EXTENDED: Resolution 1266 of the Brazilian Customs Policy Council extends the period by one year until March 14, 1973, for the duty-free import of petroleum naphtha for use as fuel in the fertiliser industry (Brazilian tariff no. 27.10.99.03).

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

DUTY REDUCTION ON POLYAMIDE TWINE: Resolution 1286 of the Customs Policy Council has reduced the import duty from 70 per cent to 10 per cent *ad valorem* cif on synthetic resin, polyamide type, in twine, in rolls, Tru-Line No. 3 (ex 39.01.03.01).

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

MEDICAMENTS FOR HAEMOPHILIA FREE OF DUTY: Customs Policy Council Resolution 1275 exempts 'specifics for the treatment of haemophilia—B fraction of human plasma', falling under heading 30.03.42.00 of the Brazilian tariff, from import duty when they have no Brazilian similar.

EDB ext. 474/476/7312

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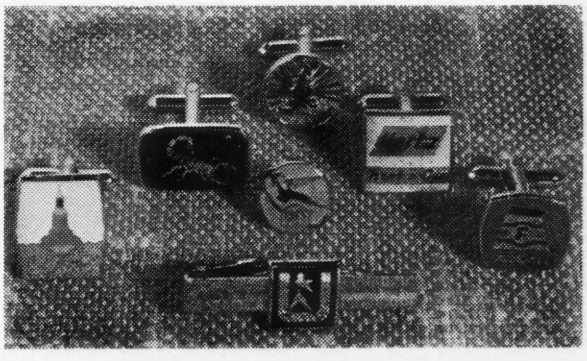

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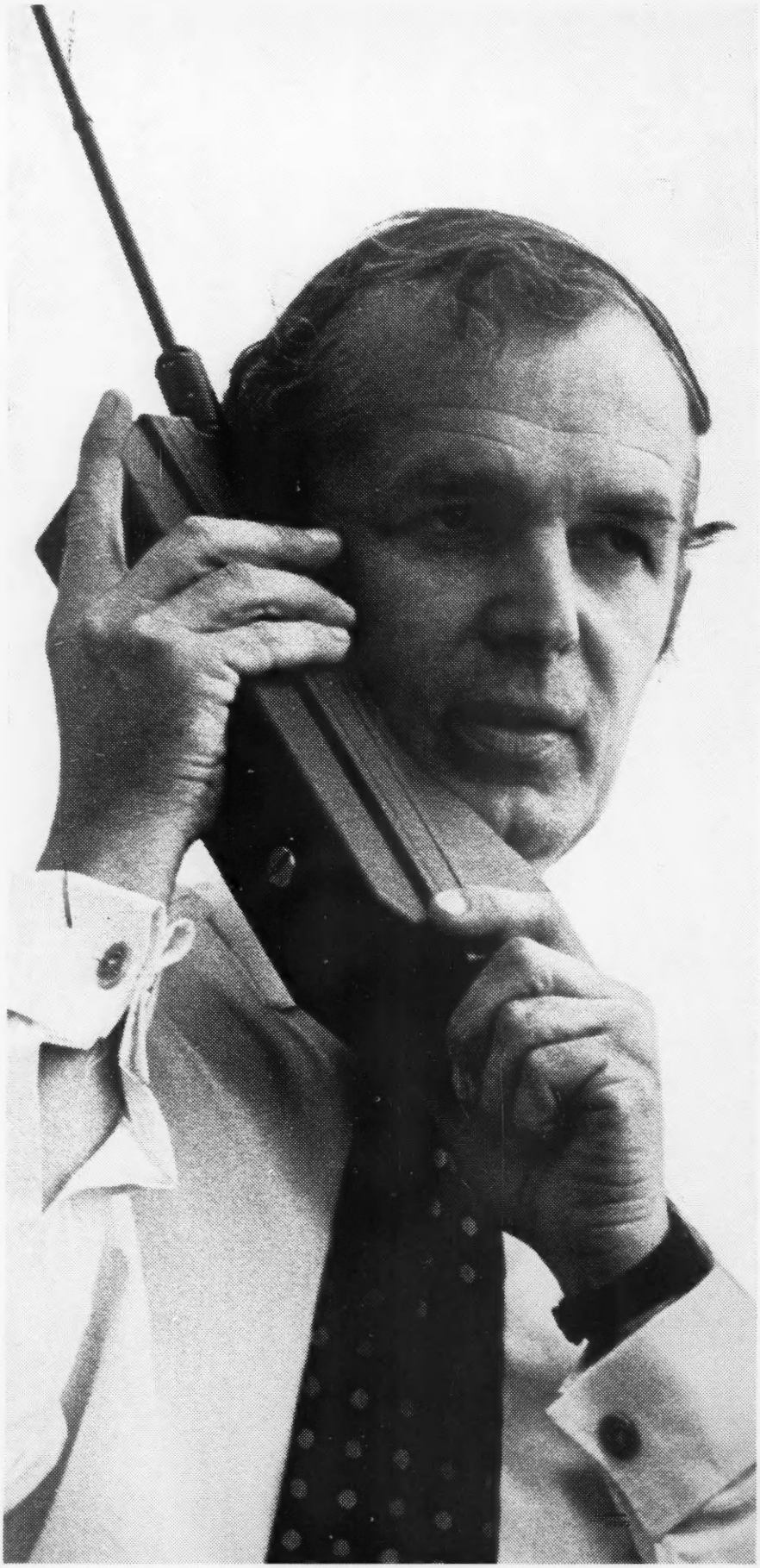

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